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PRESS HAILS IOC DECISION ON MOSCOW OLYMPICS

AU140943 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

["Triumph of Reason"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and NARODNA ARMIYA express today the satisfaction of the Bulgarian public with the decision of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for holding the summer Olympic games in Moscow in accordance with the previous stipulation. They editorialize on the fact that the attempts by the USA to postpone, shift or cancel the games is an unheard-of, unprecedented and inargumentated at all [as received] demand.

Emphasizing that the decision to hold the 22nd Olympiad in Moscow is an expression of recognition of the contribution of Soviet sport to the Olympic movement and of the enormous merits of the Soviet Union for consolidating world peace security and cooperation, RABOTNICHESKO DELO reads: "The decision, however, was not to the taste of the reactionary circles in the West.

"They began immediately, in a systematic and organized manner, to bring in question the possibilities and preparedness of the Soviet people and Moscow as a host of the biggest sports event on the planet. They are obviously afraid of the friendly relations among sportsmen and their desire to come to know the achievements of the Soviet country".

The daily assesses the attempts by the U.S. ruling circles to unceremoniously mix sports with politics and to even disunite the Olympic movement as an illegal encroachment not only on sport and the Olympic ideals but also as a violation of human dignity and the freedom of the personality.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO adds: "And it is exactly the USA the country which so flamboyantly fans up her claims to be the main observer of human rights".

The commentary goes on: "The traditions and norms in the Olympic movement demand a strict observance of the decisions of the International Olympic Committee on namely the Soviet capital hosting the games. Any statement other than that is provocative and it serves the aspirations for increasing international tension in the world, for a drawback to cold-war times".

The commentary also gives prominence to the care being taken by the Soviet Union for the good organization of the Olympic games.

FILIPOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WARSAW

AU152121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 15 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The BCP delegation, headed by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Warsaw tonight. At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the delegation had attended the Eighth PZPR Congress.

ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU TALKS CHARACTERIZED AS 'FRUITFUL'

AU201855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Fruitful Dialog"]

[Text] The traditional meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, represent an important and dynamic factor for the ascending development of the two neighboring countries' relations. This truth was also confirmed by the fruitful dialog between the two party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania, which this time took place on Bulgarian soil.

The themes of the dialog between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu encompass not only the questions related to the intensively developing mutual cooperation, but also cover a wide range of international issues. First of all, a thorough review of the implementation of the decisions on expanding and strengthening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation, according to the instructions issued at the previous meetings, was made. The two countries' cooperation within the framework of the socialist economic integration was planned. Impetus was given to increasing the cooperation in the areas of machine building, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics, and education, as well as in preparing cadres for scientific research and other areas. These actually are indications of our socialist countries' steady progress, as well as signs of the strengthening and prospering of the fraternal socialist community.

During their talks Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu devoted special attention to the issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. They confirmed once again the two countries' determination to further struggle together with the other fraternal socialist countries and the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces against the complicated international situation and for strengthening the process of detente and guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and the world. The celebration of the remarkable 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance will take place under the burden of this struggle.

Naturally, the Balkan situation was stressed in the talks. As expected, the two party and state leaders once again confirmed their determination to continue to make constant efforts for further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among the Balkan states, and for turning the Balkans into a region of lasting peace, good neighborliness and understanding.

Our people greeted with satisfaction the results of the present talks. They strengthen our conviction and optimism in the development of Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in all areas of life, and its progress in accordance with the vital interests of our people and the common interests of socialism and peace.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO FATHERLAND FRONT SESSION IN SOFIA

AU141330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 80 pp 1-3 AU

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at session of the Fatherland Front National Council on 11 February 1980 at the National Assembly Hall in Sofia--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades, first of all I would like to thank the leadership of the Fatherland Front National Council and its chairman Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, for inviting me once more to share with you, and through you, with the entire Bulgarian public, a few thoughts on certain topical issues. It is a great honor and pleasure for me.

I think that at this meeting I will continue the established tradition--to brief you on certain questions of the domestic and international situation.

WHAT IS THE MAIN AND MOST CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR THAT HAS ELAPSED?

FIRST: Since the beginning of last year we have DISCUSSED AND ADOPTED THE UNIFORM PLAN ON THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR 1980 and 1981.

As is known, after lengthy preparatory work the 2-year plan and the 1980 state budget were discussed at a BCP Central Committee Plenum and were subsequently submitted to and adopted by the National Assembly.

On the basis of the 2-year plan, in accordance with the new planning method, the workers collectives in all spheres of material production have worked out their counterplans. The workers class, the agricultural toilers and specialists are expanding mass competition for the practical implementation of the socioeconomic programs of 1980.

The committee on the uniform system of social information has just published an announcement on the results of plan fulfillment in 1979. I would just like to recall a few basic indexes of comparison with 1978:

--The national income increased by 6 and 1/2 percent. The increase was obtained almost entirely through an increase of social labor productivity;

--Some 6.3 billion leva worth of capital investments were achieved. This exceeds the average means invested during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period by 46 percent;

--The industrial production increased by approximately 6 and 1/2 percent;

--The agricultural production, on the basis of current prices, increased by 7 percent;

--The foreign trade exchange increased by 11.4 percent.

From all this data we see that we have no reason at all to be dissatisfied with the plan fulfillment results of 1979. On the contrary--the facts show that our economy has developed rapidly. New successes have been achieved. The year 1979 has been one of the most fruitful of our Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Allow me on this occasion and from this rostrum TO EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE TO THE WORKERS CLASS, THE AGRICULTURAL TOILERS, THE SPECIALISTS, AND TO ALL THOSE WHO, WITH THEIR EFFORTS, ENERGIES AND TALENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1979.

This is the first characteristic feature of our country's development in 1979.

SECOND: By the end of 1979 WAGES AND OTHER INCOMES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE HAD INCREASED. THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES WERE ADJUSTED IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY AND INCREASE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY. This grea socioeconomic measure, which directly concerns millions of working people in our country should be discussed under two aspects:

ONE OF THESE ASPECTS IS THE NEED TO PLACE THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY AND OUR COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL LIFE ON A SOUND BASIS. Domestic wholesale prices were adopted to prices on the international markets, since they had considerably differed from them in the past. As a result, we are much better able to realize which production branch is effective and which is not effective, which of our products can compete on the international markets and which can not. We also adjusted the retail prices of certain goods and services, so as to adapt them more closely to the objective conditions of production and sale.

THE SECOND ASPECT OF THIS MEASURE IS THE REAL IMPROVEMENT OF OUR PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD.

--The size of the workers and employees' wages increased in all branches and activities of our national economy.

--Wages of young specialists considerably increased.

--Pensions, scholarships, allowances and children's allowances increased.

--The state budget adopted additional expenditures for the maintenance of canteens for university students and high school students and for catering in children's establishments and hospitals.

I WOULD LIKE TO REPEAT THAT ALL THESE MEASURES ARE AIMED AT IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE BROAD PEOPLE'S MASSES IN OUR COUNTRY AND CREATING CONDITIONS FOR THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION'S REAL INCOMES. ALL THESE MEASURES REPRESENT A GUARANTEE FOR THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR SOCIAL PROGRAM.

Comrades, last year, our party and state leadership, as well as all workers collectives, inspired by the national party conference decisions, lived and worked in struggling for the implementation of these decisions. That conference was of tremendous importance for the practical implementation of the 11th BCP Congress program, AS WELL AS FOR THE ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH IN ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP AND BEYOND THE BOARDERS OF THE MATERIAL REALM.

Our new economic approach involves all aspects of the reproduction process, such as planning, labor organization, administration, scientific-technical progress, production and consumption. The new economic approach is creating the necessary prerequisites for a direct link between production and both the domestic and international markets.

In order to apply this approach in practice, our party and state leadership were obliged to work out a new economic mechanism. No matter how difficult this task was, it was, nevertheless, accomplished. We can say that today we have acts based on norms, means and methods for the application of the new mechanism in all branches and activities of material production, so that we may successfully accomplish the tasks assigned to us by the national party conference.

Since the beginning of 1979, the new economic mechanism has been applied in agriculture as well and is producing good results. [paragraph continues]

We are now introducing the new mechanism into the management of industry, construction, transportation, domestic and foreign trade, tourism and in the remaining spheres of material production. All economic units of this branch are working in accordance with THE PRINCIPLES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW ECONOMIC MECHANISM.

WHAT ARE THESE REQUIREMENTS?

They are as follows:

--Consistent cost accounting and absolute self-sufficiency;

--Flexible use of economic levers--prices, profits, credits, taxes, agreements, currency, among others, are included in them;

--Consolidation of the democratic principle in planning and in planned leadership, and an even better coordination of centralism and democracy;

--Effectiveness and a residue of the "workers wages" fund to be distributed among the members of the collective according to the quality and quantity of the efforts they have invested.

These principles and requirements enable us to make efficient use of the existing stock-monetary relations under the conditions of socialism and enable us more fully to assess the effect of the objective laws in our development.

On the other hand, MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE FOUNDED COMPLETELY ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS, ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC INCENTIVE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

You can understand yourselves that the introduction of the new economic mechanism involves great difficulties. Naturally, innovations always make their way with difficulty and require a struggle. We have, however, the necessary strength and opportunities. We have a tremendous material-technical base for the size of our country. We have highly qualified and conscious party and economic cadres. We have a glorious workers class and peasants, as well as specialists who, as always in the past, will be able under party leadership to overcome any obstacles and any hardships along the path of our progress.

The most important factor is that the new economic approach is gradually beginning to become the conviction of millions of people. This is a guarantee that ever increasing new reserves and opportunities for the accelerated development of our country will be open to us.

THIRDLY, I WOULD LIKE TO DWELL ON CERTAIN PROBLEMS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

We have entered the last year of our Seventh 5-Year Period. Obviously, IT IS OUR IMMEDIATE TASK TO FULFILL THE PRESENT 5-YEAR PLAN. We must now mobilize all our efforts in order to successfully accomplish this year's tasks. At the same time we must not forget that in the process of fulfilling the tasks of the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period we must also work out the next 5-year plan.

Actually, with the present 2-year plan we have built the basic prerequisites for the transition to the new 5-year plan period. However, the all-round preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan for our country's socioeconomic development must be accomplished in 1980. Thus, WE ARE NOW FACING THE TASK OF PREPARING THE PLAN FOR THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD. THIS WILL BE THE 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS. [paragraph continues]

To put it more precisely, this means that throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and up to 1990 we will have to struggle for an increase in social labor productivity not by percentages, but by several times. All our building projects, all enterprises that we are rebuilding and modernizing must be of a high technical and technological level and all our building projects must insure a high profitability. Each leva invested in the country's development must be effective. Preliminary calculations show that in the next 5-year plan period we will invest approximately 40 billion leva in our country's development. This is a tremendous amount for a country our size. Such capital investments must be spent sensibly and must produce a major effect.

The BCP Central Committee is now accomplishing intensive work in explaining the problems of our development during the forthcoming 5-year plan period and throughout the coming years up to 1990.

In October 1979 a national conference was held, at which the basic trends of the 1980 and 1981 plans for our economic development throughout the forthcoming years were drafted.

In January 1980 two more national conferences took place. One was devoted to questions of self-sufficiency of conurbation systems in connection with agricultural goods and the other was devoted to the explanation of problems connected with the consistent application of the new economic mechanism in all spheres of our social life.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo discussed the problem of the further development of our country's own energy and raw material base.

We expect to adopt a purpose-oriented program on microelectronics and its elementary base in the near future. The implementation of this program will enable us to apply microelectronics on a wide scale in all spheres of the material sector and even beyond the material realm.

As a result we will also resolve the problems connected with the development of industrial biology and the problems of the powder metallurgical industry so we can accelerate the mechanization of agricultural production, and so forth.

Comrades, these are some of the tasks we are accomplishing and will have to accomplish in connection with the preparation for the next 5-year plan period. I have just mentioned them briefly. However, I would like to add, at once, that THESE ARE COMPLICATED TASKS BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, THEY ARE FULLY FEASIBLE FOR US. THEY ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF OUR STRENGTH AND OPPORTUNITIES. Once more I would like to stress that we have a powerful material base and we have highly qualified specialists. In addition, our country is actively participating in the international division of labor and, above all, in the socialist division of labor. We rely widely on comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On the basis of mutual advantage we will expand our industrial production sharing with the industrially developed capitalist states, as well as with the developing countries.

WHAT ARE THE NEW DIFFICULTIES WE ARE MEETING?

Efforts are necessary for us to overcome passivity, bureaucracy and outdated way of thinking. We need savings. We must save every gram of material resources, every drop of fuel, every kilowatt-hour of electricity. We must save every single leva. We must consolidate discipline and enhance the sense of responsibility.

We must constantly improve the qualifications of the leading and executive cadres. We must increase our people's educational standards and implement the BCP Central Committee theses on the perfection of the educational system in practical life. We now have a scientifically founded program for the reorganization of our educational system in accordance with the new requirements of the scientific-technical revolution and with the building of developed socialism in our country. The theses were approved and adopted by the BCP Central Committee. In the spirit of these theses we are now facing the coming national education congress scheduled to take place in the near future.

THE DEMAND IS NOW TO BRIEF, PREPARE AND MOBILIZE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY ON THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE TASKS facing us in 1980 and throughout the next 5-year plan period.

The new economic approach and new economic mechanism are of tremendous importance, and not only for the development of our national economy--they also have a tremendous political and economic significance. The economic approach and the new economic mechanism create prerequisites for the expansion of the initiative and creative spirit of each workers collective, as well as of every individual worker. The new economic approach and mechanism are prerequisites for THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY and for the most active involvement of working people in the management of production and the administration of the state.

This is precisely why the significance of the Fatherland Front as the largest mass organization of the Bulgarian people has undergone a manifold development in the implementation of all these new initiatives. The Fatherland Front's role in the struggle to implement the counterplans and save energy and raw materials, to make full use of secondary raw materials and achieve more production from private plots, to develop the settlements and strengthen the conurbation system, and to consolidate the socialist daily life and culture is now indispensable.

In this connection I think that we must now show with particular emphasis the specific character of the organizational and education activities of Fatherland Front organizations and committees. The more public initiatives they show in support of the party's policy, the more they enhance socialist awareness and the more they strengthen the sociopsychological atmosphere in towns and villages, in districts and housing blocs. The more considerably they contribute to the creation and establishment of healthy mutual relations in production collectives and in other spheres of our development, the more they contribute to the improvement of the state of organization, to strict discipline and to increasing the sense of responsibility in the working sphere.

The BCP Central Committee is deeply convinced that all communists, the Fatherland Front, the BNAU, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Komsomol, and the scientific-technical unions will contribute to the implementation of the 2-year plan for the further construction of a developed socialist society in our country. There is no Bulgarian citizen who is not socially involved and who, through sociopolitical organizations, does not make his personal contribution to the progress of our socialist society--the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Comrades, these are, to put it briefly, the problems of our domestic development which I wanted to share with you.

I now take the liberty of DWELLING ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

Comrades:

The world is entering the penultimate decade of the 20th century. Our epoch is unprecedented in the history of mankind as regards the scope of the political dynamics and social changes we are living through.

Throughout the last 25 years the peoples on our planet achieved remarkable successes in the struggle against oppression, exploitation and poverty, for freedom and social progress. Important steps forward were accomplished in the consolidation of peace, in stopping the armaments race and in liquidating the danger of a nuclear war. It is no secret to anyone that in the positive development of international relations, the main credit goes to the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and of the other fraternal parties, to the indestructible power of the Soviet Union, to the inspiring example of the successes of real socialism.

The progressive, democratic forces, the international communist and workers movement and the nonalined states' movement as well as a number of soberly thinking politicians and statesmen in the Western countries have greatly contributed to this struggle.

THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE, THE OVERCOMING OF COLD WAR AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ATMOSPHERE AND POLICY OF DETENTE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE AND COOPERATION AMONG THE PEOPLES. FOR 35 YEARS, SINCE THE END OF WORLD WAR II, WE HAVE BEEN LIVING IN PEACE. ALMOST ONE DECADE HAS ELAPSED SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CPSU PEACE PROGRAM, WHICH OPENED UP THE VAST OPPORTUNITIES FOR DETENTE. THIS IS AN UNPRECEDENTED ACHIEVEMENT. IT IS EQUALLY VALUABLE AND EQUALLY IMPORTANT, AS WELL AS EQUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS FOR ALL PEOPLES AND FOR ALL PEACE-LOVING HUMAN BEINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

In our complicated world, however, which is full of contradictions nothing can be achieved without a struggle. Tremendous efforts and much time are needed for every peaceful agreement and for every step forward along the path of peace, detente and cooperation. We needed 20 years to achieve Helsinki and we waited for over 10 years for SALT II. This is the situation, because we are conducting a dialogue with representatives of a socioeconomic system that has laws that are quite different from ours. We exist alongside imperialism, whose policy is based on the interests of monopolistic capital and not upon the interests of the working people, a system whose policy is not based on the principles of humanitarianism, as the heralds of the present, unrestrained, antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda are asserting.

Recently, the peoples witnessed a DRASTIC INTENSIFICATION IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND THOSE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC, AS WELL AS IDEOLOGICAL FORCES THAT HAVE NO WISH TO RESIGN THEMSELVES TO THE ASCENDING DEVELOPMENT OF DETENTE AND COOPERATION, TO THE SUCCESSES OF SOCIALISM AND OF THE WORLDWIDE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES, TO THE FACT THAT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES ARE PROCEEDING ALONG THE PATH OF NON-CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT. The decision of the NATO session in December 1979 to produce and deploy medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of certain West European countries presented the world with an extremely dangerous stage in the arms race.

President Carter's statements and actions in connection with the Soviet Union's assistance to People's Afghanistan definitely contributed to the exacerbation of the international atmosphere. In his State of the Union message the claims for American hegemony were voiced once again and the threat to use force was once more promoted to a method for exerting influence upon the international scene.

APPEALS WERE LAUNCHED FROM WASHINGTON FOR RESUMING HOSTILE CONFRONTATION, FOR A POLITICAL ISOLATION OF SOCIALISM AND FOR EXERTING PRESSURE BY MILITARY STRENGTH UPON THE POLICY OF THE COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES INTENSIFIED ITS GAMBLING WITH THE "CHINESE CARD" IN THE HOPE OF TRANSFORMING BEIJING INTO A STRIKING, ANTI-SOVIET FORCE, INTO A GENDARME ON THE ASIAN CONTINENT, AND INTO A BASIC FORCE OF REACTION AND COUNTERREVOLUTION THROUGHOUT THE AREA FROM THE RED SEA TO THE STRAITS OF MALACCA. FACTS CONFIRM THAT THIS INTENTION ACCORDS WITH THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP'S GREAT-STATE, HEGEMONISTIC AND ANTI-SOVIET POLICY. THE FACT THAT IN THE PERSONALITY OF THE BEIJING LEADERS AMERICAN MILITARISM HAS FOUND ONE OF ITS MOST ACTIVE ALLIES AND SUPPORTERS IS DEPLORABLE INDEED.

THE COMPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DID NOT COME AT ONCE, LIKE A BOLT OUT OF THE BLUE. IT DID NOT BY ANY MEANS BEGIN WITH EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN, AS SOME PEOPLE WOULD HAVE IT. THIS COMPLICATION WAS THE LOGICAL RESULT OF THE PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF THE REACTIONARY FORCES THROUGHOUT THE SEVENTIES TO FOIL THE NEGOTIATIONS ON DISARMAMENT AND TO CRUSH THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT BY FORCE, AS WELL AS TO OBTAIN MILITARY SUPERIORITY OVER THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND TO SHIFT THE BALANCE OF FORCES TO THEIR OWN ADVANTAGE. The peoples well remember the intentions of the United States, for example, to station a barbaric weapon like the neutron bomb on the territory of Europe. The peace-loving forces were able to foil these plans that time. However, NATO's Washington session, which was deliberately held at the same time as the UN special session on disarmament, adopted a decision on increasing considerably the annual military expenditures. New programs were adopted for rearming NATO with the latest weapons, including nuclear weapons for mass destruction. That was when the facts about the so-called "Eurostrategic weapons," by means of which Western militarism is hoping to disrupt the established, relative balance in the armaments sector, became known.

That is how the ground for the present exacerbation of the international situation was prepared and its present state reached. Crisis phenomena in the imperialist camp had an instrumental role in this course. Capitalism entered the 1980's troubled by the heavy burden of inflation, unemployment and lack of energy and raw material. That facilitated the strengthening of the contradictions inside the separate imperialist states and their mutual relations.

The election campaign in the United States lended drama to the problems. The present American leaders are looking for a means of diverting the attention of the masses and to amass political capital, kindle chauvinist emotions and passions, especially by relying on the myth of the "Soviet danger."

The present U.S. leadership is not the first to call for a "crusade" to conceal the deep crisis of its own society and its inability to cope with its internal problems. The trick is as old as the very exploited society. It is not difficult to predict that this time, too, the adventurous policy will fail. It also is not difficult to foresee that in the nuclear missile epoch such an approach can lead to results that contradict the goals set by the initiators of the aforementioned campaign.

And so--recently some circles in the West are trying to talk to us in "cold war" language.

That is regretable.

DO WE HAVE TO CONCLUDE THAT THE WORLD HAS GONE 20-30 YEARS BACK INTO THE PAST?

NO, THERE ARE NO GROUNDS FOR SUCH AN EVALUATION. WHAT HAD BEEN ACHIEVED STILL EXISTS AND IT CANNOT EASILY BE LIQUIDATED. NOBODY CAN RENDER MEANINGLESS THE GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS WHICH PROGRESSIVE MANKIND HAS MADE IN PAST YEARS.

Some Western figures are quick to loudly announce that one cannot talk anymore about detente. Obviously, they want to convince the world and themselves that their old dream has come true. Thus they are trying to encourage their allies and weaken and demobilize their opponents. Obviously, also among them are politicians and statesmen who are hoping that by threatening us with "stopping" detente they will compel us to allow them to dictate their understandings and conditions for peaceful coexistence.

What can we answer, comrades?

Yes, the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries really want to live and develop in peace. Yes, our countries are really consistently and tenaciously struggling to warm up the international climate and have invested much effort in overcoming the natural and artificial difficulties and barriers along the way of detente.

We are interested in detente; we want detente; we are struggling to supplement political detente with a military one and turn detente into an irreversible process--all this is so, and all of it is true.

But it is also true that DETENTE DID NOT COME AS AN INDULGENCE ON THE PART OF THE IMPERIALIST STATES, BUT AS AN OBJECTIVE NECESSITY FOR THEM. ANYWAY, IT IS NO LESS A NECESSITY FOR THEM THAN FOR US. It really is dangerous to utilize the refusal to cooperate in detente as a "sanction" for "bad behavior" on the part of the partner. The one who imagines that in the relations and dialog between East and West it is possible to talk to us from a position of force, that we can be forced to our knees--is deluding himself. We did not allow such a manner of talking to us even when we were not so strong. It is naive and dangerous to think that it can happen again.

As in the past we deeply believe in the people's wisdom and peaceful will, and we believe in peace and human progress. The forces defending detente are constantly growing. That applies not just to the socialist countries, not just to the communist and other progressive parties and movements in the capitalist world.

Our country's experience, as well as my personal experience from the meetings and talks with leading figures from political and business circles of the capitalist and developing countries, lead me to think that those circles' serious people, who soberly evaluate the world situation, are ready and willing to honestly cooperate with us, much more so after Helsinki than before it. Recently, it seems that in some countries the opponents of detente and the foreign policy's adventurers are getting the upper hand. That phenomenon however, cannot but have a temporary character, if only because it is an attempt to swim against the powerful stream of history.

Of course, we are taking into consideration that a strong blow had been inflicted on the cause of detente. The world is entering a new, more complicated and responsible stage in the development of international relations. It is to be expected that at this stage the struggle of different tendencies over the issues of peace and war will become more intensive.

This requires from those political and state figures who now, guided by wrongly understood national, group and personal interests or engulfed by pusilanimity are cheating, adapting themselves and living parasitically on difficulties and tension to take more clearly defined positions on the defense of detente. That road--the road of bending under pressure and flattery from reactionary forces and placing the policy of the United States and the policy of the USSR on the same plane does not lead to lasting political successes. Furthermore, such a position cannot even pretend that it is a contribution to detente. The one who really wants to contribute to overcoming difficulties must openly and honestly condemn the course of the present U.S. leadership.

There is not and cannot be any doubt that THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM AND REACTIONARY CIRCLES IS NOW A POLICY OF TENSION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND A NEW ARMS RACE, A POLICY OF ANTI-DETENTE. UNDER WHATEVER MASK, SUCH A POLICY OPPOSES THE INTERESTS OF PEACE, THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLES AND THE WORKING PEOPLE. IT PLACES BEFORE THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD NEW DANGERS AND THREATS. WE CONDEMN AND REJECT THAT POLICY.

Simultaneously, openly pointing at the one responsible for the present worsening of international relations we express our readiness to do everything possible to overcome this situation.

Our principleminded course remains a course of consolidating and strengthening detente, a course of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among countries with different social systems. WE CONFRONT THE UNBALANCED ACTIONS LEADING TOWARD NEW TENSION AND INCREASING THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHY WITH A POLICY OF REALISM AND COMMONSENSE. THIS POLITICAL PLATFORM IS INCLUDED IN THE ANSWERS OF COMRADE LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV TO THE PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT ON 13 JANUARY 1980.

Europe's security cannot be guaranteed through increasing nuclear missile weapons or through storing Pershing and cruise missiles on the territory of NATO European countries, as the military strategists across the ocean are trying to convince us. Are they really doing all that because they are sincerely concerned with the security of their European allies? Nothing of the sort! Their real intention is that an eventual future war will take place on the territory of our old continent, which has seen much suffering and destruction. The peoples must fully understand that the reactionary circles and strategists across the ocean are ready to sacrifice, first of all and most heartlessly, the population and material and spiritual culture of Europe, calculating that they themselves will stay outside the radius of war. That is the terrible truth, that should shake and sober politicians and statesmen and raise millions of people to struggle against nuclear weapons, to limit arms and for disarmament.

I think that I am not making a mistake when I say that those strategists will not deceive the public, sensible politicians and statesmen of the West European NATO member-countries. God is in Heaven and America is across the ocean, but we are living together on the same continent, and obviously have the same common interest--no war in Europe, and peace, security and cooperation among the European peoples.

The so-called strategy of inflicting the first blow is no less dangerous for the European peoples--and not only for them. Under the contemporary conditions the "first strike," regardless where it comes from, will only be the beginning of a new world destructive and nuclear war. The strategy of the imperialist war lovers can only be defined as monstrous and man-hating.

THAT IS WHY THE ONLY SALVATION FOR EUROPE AND THE WORLD IS THE LIMITING OF ARMS AND STOPPING THE ARMS RACE, DECREASING THE SCOPE OF THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND BEGINNING A DECISIVE COURSE TOWARDS DISARMAMENT. THAT IS THE GENERAL FOREIGN POLICY LINE OF THE CPSU, OF OUR PARTY OF ALL FRATERNAL PARTIES AND STATES. IT IS THE POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AND WORKERS MOVEMENT, OF THE NATIONAL-LIBERATION FORCES AND OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND PEACE-LOVING FORCES. IT IS THE ASPIRATION OF ALL PROGRESSIVE MANKIND. IT IS ON BEHALF OF THAT POLICY THAT MANY NOTED POLITICAL AND STATE FIGURES IN CAPITALIST AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE MAKING STATEMENTS AND STRUGGLING. We think that there is an objective basis for this our only salvation: It is the coinciding evaluation of countries with different systems on the most important universally humane need of the present stage--to avoid the destructive nuclear catastrophy. A good foundation of the building of peace and security in Europe and the world was constructed in Helsinki at the price of a great many efforts.

The socialist countries and the Bulgarian People's Republic believe that in the present serious situation the negotiations on limiting arms are not only possible, but also vitally necessary. For them to have some meaning however, the dialog is to be conducted, objectively taking into consideration the approximate military balance that had been created over decades. Disarmament and detente are bilateral processes that are possible only when honest intentions and active and positive attitudes on the part of all partners are present. If NATO intends to talk to us from a position of force and accomplished facts, it is obvious that it will not find a partner for such talks.

Under the present conditions the questions of peace and disarmament not only do not lose their significance, but on the contrary--they obtain a more topical and urgent character. Today more than ever it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among all forces supporting peaceful coexistence and detente both in the political and military areas. The fraternal countries and the Bulgarian People's Republic are seeing this as their duty and immediate task. With this awareness we are preparing for the Madrid meeting where the questions of detente and cooperation and decreasing the military danger in Europe cannot but become the center of attention.

BULGARIA'S PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT BELIEVE IN THE FUTURE OF DETENTE. WE BELIEVE THAT STATESMANLIKE WISDOM WILL PREVAIL AND THAT THE LASTING INTERESTS AND MUTUAL BENEFIT OF ALL COUNTRIES, STATES AND PEOPLES WILL PREVAIL. WHAT IS NEEDED IS COMMON SENSE, RESPONSIBILITY AND SOBRIETY. THE EFFORTS OF ALL INTERESTED COUNTRIES ARE NEEDED. PEACE CAN AND MUST BE PRESERVED AND DETENTE CAN AND MUST BE ADVANCED. THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA BELIEVES IN THAT AND WILL WORK AND STRUGGLE FOR IT.

In this responsible hour of history we turn to all countries, political and state figures and to all honest men who cherish the cause of peace and the spirit of Helsinki, to all those who see the senselessness of the contemporary alternative to peace and recognize their responsibility to their peoples and mankind. Detente is endangered, but not buried. We shall not spare any effort to save it, defend it and strengthen it. We are convinced that if good will and realism are shown and the interests of the peoples are taken into consideration, all international issues can be solved peacefully. WE DECLARE: WHOEVER WANTS TO GO THIS WAY HAS THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AS A RELIABLE AND LOYAL PARTNER.

Comrades, as always, the actions of the reactionary circles against peace and international cooperation are accompanied by a broad anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. Its goal is to transfer the guilt from the guilty to the innocent and to convince the world that the USSR has committed aggression against Afghanistan and that the aggression has caused the course taken now by some imperialist states.

Was there aggression in Afghanistan?

Yes, there was aggression. Imperialism and reactionaries, with the active participation of the CIA, methodically trained, armed and transferred to Afghanistan thousands and thousands of bandits with the goal of toppling the legal government established by the 1978 antifeudal revolution. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact that the Afghan people are headed along a new road--the road of restoring their country, the road of deep transformations and liquidating ancient backwardness. A serious danger was hovering over the achievements of the April revolution. Defending their government and achievements, the Afghan people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan repeatedly requested help from the USSR, including military help against the aggressors.

Could the USSR not respond to the request of the legal government of sovereign, friendly and neighbouring Afghanistan in such a fateful moment when the aggression against that country had dimensions that represented a danger for its existence?

It was a question of fulfilling international obligations undertaken under the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and friendship between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It was a question of assisting a people's government in stopping the importation of counterrevolution from outside. It was a question of preventing the turning of a friendly and neighbouring country into a state hostile to the USSR and into a base of anti-Soviet activities.

AND THE USSR FULFILLED ITS CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS IN COMPLETE UNIFORMITY WITH INTERNATIONAL LAW NORMS AND THE UN CHARTER.

If the great international significance of the Soviet assistance for Afghanistan is to be appreciated, one must take into consideration that at that time the United States had already started moving along the road of a new arms race and exacerbating the international situation; that under the rude pressure of the United States some West European NATO member states had agreed to accept on their territory medium-range missiles aimed against the USSR and the other socialist countries; that the counterrevolutionary union between the imperialism and Chinese hegemonism had ever more clearly showed its sinister face; that new U.S. military fleets were moving from various seas and oceans towards the western part of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and that the threats were becoming ever more open.

This is how the question of the Soviet assistance to Afghanistan stands. This is not an aggression but the stopping of aggression. This is not the export of revolution but the stopping of the import of counterrevolution. This is not an act of increasing international tension but an act of preventing events which inevitably would lead to very difficult consequences for peace not only in this geographic area but throughout the world.

THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAILS THE POSITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN, ITS DETERMINATION TO DEFEND THE INDEPENDENCE AND DEMOCRATIC ROAD OF THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT, ITS PEACEFUL FOREIGN POLICY, ITS WILL TO DEVELOP FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIALIST STATES AND ALL WORLD'S PEACE-LOVING FORCES, AND AFGHANISTAN'S POSITION IN THE NONALINED COUNTRIES' MOVEMENT. THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE AFGHAN PEOPLE'S JUST CAUSE WILL PREVAIL AND WILL RENDER FULL ASSISTANCE TO IT!

The Bulgarian People's Republic unreservedly approves the assistance rendered to Afghanistan by the USSR.

AS COMMUNISTS, AS A SOCIALIST COUNTRY, AS A PEOPLE RESPECTING ITSELF AND OTHER PEOPLES, WE CONSIDER IT AS OUR SUPREME INTERNATIONAL DUTY ONCE AGAIN, CLEARLY AND LOUDLY, TO RECALL THE TRUTH ABOUT THE USSR AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE, a truth which the imperialist aggressors and their assistants are so strenuously and eagerly trying to stain with dirty streams of lies and slander.

The Soviet Union was first in history to create a state of free and independent states and nationalities, to liberate man from oppression and exploitation, to promulgate Lenin's decree of peace, to establish the principles of coexistence between states having a different social order, and to begin a consistent struggle for peace, detente and full and general disarmament and for excluding war from the life of mankind.

The USSR warned the peoples and governments about the danger of fascism and Nazism and proposed the taking of joint measures for their restraint, and at the price of the lives of 20 million of its sons and daughters paid for the defeat of fascism and Nazism and saved Europe, world civilization, and mankind from fascist barbarianism.

The very existence of the USSR, its example, sacrifices, defense and support facilitiated and strengthened the victories of the socialist revolution in a number of countries.

The very existence of the USSR, its revolutionary influence, its selfless fraternal assistance and support facilitated the victories of the national liberation movements and destroyed the shameful colonial system. Thus the newly liberated countries survived and many of them started their development along the noncapitalistic road.

The number of initiatives and proposals made by the USSR in the name of peace during the 35 years since the end of World War II is very long. IF THE WORLD IS LIVING IN PEACE, IF THERE IS DETENTE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND IF REAL STEPS HAVE BEEN MADE TOWARDS PREVENTING THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE--THE MERIT FOR THIS UNDOUBTEDLY BELONGS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THIS OR THAT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT. THE MAIN MERIT, HOWEVER, BELONGS TO THE USSR--THE COUNTRY WHICH TIRELESSLY, CONSISTENTLY, AND PATIENTLY OVERCAME THE HOSTILITY, MISTRUST, THE CLASS SHORTSIGHTEDNESS, NATIONALISTIC BLINDNESS AND UNWILLINGNESS AND PASSIVITY OF ITS CAPITALIST PARTNERS.

It was in fact the USSR that proposed and is constantly struggling:

--For the relinquishment of the use of force and for the conclusion of a world treaty on nonuse of force;

--For the banning of nuclear weapons and experiments with these weapons and for the banning of their proliferation, for gradually decreasing the stocks of these weapons until their full liquidation and for not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

--For the banning of biological, chemical and radiological weapons, and for the banning of the development and production of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

It was namely the USSR that proposed as early as in 1954 the construction of a European security system--an idea implemented by the historic Helsinki Conference.

It was in fact the USSR that struggled and is continuing to struggle for limiting the strategic attack weapons.

The peoples know about the proposals of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made on 6 October last year in Berlin on stopping the arms race in medium-range missiles and on commencing immediate negotiations on this matter. They know about the decision of the USSR to unilaterally decrease the number of Soviet troops and arms in central Europe.

A symbol of freedom, fraternity and equality among states, peoples and men; inspiration and support of the struggle for freedom and national independence, for democracy and social justice, for socialism and communism; the most consistent and most powerful defender of world peace, a defender to be taken into consideration even by the most overt enemies of the peoples--this is the USSR! This is the truth about the USSR! Because of this truth we pay tribute to it, love it, and march shoulder to shoulder along with the great Soviet people!

Some of our enemies sometimes call Bulgaria a Soviet satellite. Naturally, they know very well the difference between a satellite and an ally, because they have enough satellites whom they unceremoniously order about. They simply want to hurt us and to harm the attraction and international authority of our country.

Yes, the Bulgarian People's Republic really is an ally of the USSR. Our peoples are really connected with fraternal emotions and indestructible friendship from history's ancient times. Bulgaria is really building a new society side by side with the Soviet people and the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries. We really are supporting unreservedly the peace-loving and realistic foreign policy of the USSR and its constructive course aimed at political and military detente.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is a worthy and loyal member of the socialist community. Its freedom and independence as well as comprehensive development are every day connected ever closer with the fate of the other fraternal countries and the destiny of the socialist community, and now, on the eve of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, with deep conviction and pride we declare: OUR COUNTRY HAS NEVER HAD A MORE LOYAL, MORE SELFLESS, MORE SINCERE AND MORE RELIABLE ALLY THAN THE USSR. BULGARIA HAS NEVER BEEN SO FREE, SO INDEPENDENT, AND SO CONFIDENT IN ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE AS IT IS NOW, IN THE FRATERNAL FAMILY OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY COUNTRIES.

The leading circles of the United States have undertaken an insurmountable task--to discredit by slander and isolate a country which could not be isolated even when it was the only one to tear apart the front of the capitalist countries. One must have forgotten history as well as the fate of the foreign intervention and fascist invaders to hope that rude pressure and blackmail could compel a country such as the USSR to retreat from its policy. What were the consequences of the foreign intervention, the facist invasion and the "cold war?" The USSR was not annihilated nor was it weakened. The USSR now is one of the most powerful states, and the USSR is not alone anymore--the world socialist system is a historic fact.

Will the so called "punitive measure" undertaken by the U.S. administration against the USSR lead to the results desired by the United States? Already now we can confidently and firmly answer--no!

The USSR is a country of great political, economic, scientific, intellectual and military potential.

The socialist community is not some group of small and weak countries, to which one can dictate or intimidate. We have everything necessary for our successful development and for the defense of our common interests and security.

Comrades, as is known, at the initiative of the U.S. President an unworthy and pitiful campaign aganist the Moscow Olympic games is now being developed.

Since ancient times the world has known that the Olympic games are a holiday of peace and friendship, courage and beauty. Today the world is learning that the most responsible leaders of the United States want to turn the Olympic games into a means of political pressure. This is not only a rude attempt against the Olympic movement's principles and goals but also against the Olympic idea. It is not very difficult to foresee that if there was an attempt against "Olympiad 80", an irreversible chain reaction could follow which would generally endanger the destiny of the Olympic games.

At the ninth Olympic congress in Varna we, the Bulgarian Government, and our entire public clearly expressed our comprehensive support of the lofty, noble and humane goals of the Olympic idea so successfully expressed by the congress' slogan: "Sport--In the Service of Peace!" Now too we categorically deny the attempts on the principles, aims and role of the most popular sports movement in the world, and are confident that the Moscow Olympic games will not only take place but will fully correspond with the Olympic ideals and be the most peaceful and friendly of all Olympiads.

THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE GREET THE FORTHCOMING MOSCOW OLYMPIAD AND WISH SUCCESSFUL PREPARATION AND SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE ON THE PART OF ALL SPORTSMEN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IN THE NAME OF THE NOBLE AND ETERNAL OLYMPIC IDEALS.

Comrades, as we have stated repeatedly, the policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic on the Balkans is a policy of consistent, principled and constant character, uninfluenced by opportunistic influences. More specifically this means that also now, despite the exacerbation of the international situation provoked by the imperialist and reactionary forces, WE ADHERE AND WILL CONTINUE TO ADHERE TO THE GOALS PROCLAIMED BY US IN OUR RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, NAMELY: PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING PEACE AND SECURITY, AND DEVELOPING GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS AND FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION AND UNDERSTANDING.

Naturally, we take into account that changes in the international situation as a whole influence the situation in the Balkans. Our peninsula is not an isolated region, but a part of Europe and the world.

Thus for instance, we are not indifferent to the fact that medium-range missiles can reach our country from the other end of Europe. We are not indifferent to the fact that around the Bulgarian People's Republic there are bases with missiles of so-called "limited" range, because they too can reach our territory. And we are not indifferent to what our future relations will be with our neighbors. We will further and actively develop friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. We cannot view indifferently NATO's attempts to use the territory of some Balkan countries, turning them into a nuclear place d'armes.

We hope that reason and realism will prevail among the politicians and military figures in these countries, and that they will not allow the Balkans to become a toy in the hands of certain reactionary circles.

WHAT CAN WE SAY, IN SHORT, ABOUT OUR PRESENT RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS?

The relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA are continuing to develop along an ascending line. This is completely natural. Romania is a neighbor and ally of ours and we jointly participate in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Our bilateral relations are based on the foundations of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Last year we met twice with Comrade Ceausescu and discussed and outlined measures for our future cooperation. As you know, we shall shortly meet and talk again. Thus, the good tradition is continuing.

Our relations with TURKEY and GREECE are very good. Last year we had fruitful meetings with the two countries' premiers, and we consider that the tradition of making these meetings an annual event must be preserved. The minister of foreign affairs as well as other ministers and responsible state officials also met. We shall further develop our relations with Greece and Turkey on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, mutual benefit, mutual confidence and good neighborliness.

As far as ALBANIA is concerned, we continue to support normalization and development of the interstate relations.

Our relations with the SFRY are continuing to develop, but we would have liked them to be more active and comprehensive. Recently, using as a pretext the health condition of President Tito, some of the Western mass media allowed themselves most despicable insinuations and speculations addressed at Bulgaria and the USSR, but, as the proverb goes, a lie has short legs.

I would like to declare once again:

The Bulgarian People's Republic is interested in having as a neighbor a peaceful, stable, and prospering Socialist Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarian People's Republic recognizes the political realities and state borders established after World War II, has not had, and has no territorial claims on the SFRY or any of its other neighbors.

The Bulgarian People's Republic stands by all its previous proposals aimed at further strengthening and developing friendly and good neighborly relations with the SFRY.

IN GENERAL, THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC HAS MADE UNTIL NOW AND WILL FURTHER CONTINUE TO MAKE ITS CONTRIBUTION TO DEVELOPING CONFIDENCE AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE BALKAN STATES.

Comrades, the process of detente produced significant results in only few years. Our country has done everything in its power to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian people are deeply attached to the policy of detente and see no other sensible alternative. Thus, they declare that despite the obstacles and difficulties created by certain circles, they will continue to make efforts to develop the positive results achieved in relations among the Balkan and other European countries.

Comrades, such are some of the basic questions of our internal and international situation which I wanted to present here. Thank you for your attention!

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN MADRID--The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Dr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, which is visiting Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Cortes, visited the mayor's office of Madrid today. The delegation was welcomed by Dr Tierno Galvan, mayor of Madrid. Representatives and leading functionaries of the municipality were also present. Dr Tierno Galvan greeted the Bulgarian delegation and expressed wishes for a better and closer mutual acquaintance between the peoples of Bulgaria and Spain. In reply, Dr Vladimir Bonev expressed his gratitude for the cordial welcome and the kind wishes. He noted that national parliaments and municipal councils have common tasks everywhere. That is the task of practically implementing the aspirations and wishes of their constituents, who, today more than ever, wish to see peace and detente consolidated and desire prevention of "cold war." [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Feb 80 AU]

USSR SCIENTIST VISITS--On 14 February Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Rukov, main scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Science, Siberian branch, who is visiting Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD201510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact and marshal of the Soviet Union, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, who are in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit.

The comradely (?cordial) discussion centered on a number of questions of common interest and the preparation of the forces which will [word indistinct] this year's celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. The meeting was attended by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Col Gen Karel Rusnov, first deputy minister of national defense; and other officials.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HUSAK

LD201610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, Aleksandr Botvin, at Prague Castle today. The ambassador presented his credentials. In a cordial, comradely discussion they pointed to the profound historical roots of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship which was born immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution, consolidated in class struggles and sealed in the common struggle during World War II. In the postwar period these relations were enriched by a new content which took on the character of an invincible alliance. They were reinforced by the unity of objectives and tasks in building socialism and communism; and fraternal, all-round cooperation embraced all spheres of social life. The two-way coordination of economic plans, specialization and cooperation of production as well as the joint solution of many projects are contributing to the growing economic potential of both countries, which are taking a significant share in the international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework.

The CSSR and the USSR hold identical views on the solution of the most pressing tasks related to international relations and are making every effort to translate into reality the political line mapped out at the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress. In their foreign policy they are acting in unison in their joint endeavor for peace, in their determination to guarantee the security of the socialist community countries and to protect mankind against the threat of a new war. The Warsaw Pact, founded 25 years ago, is serving these lofty aims. When assessing the all-round development of relations between the CSSR and the USSR, it was stressed that they were based on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-[illegible] socialist internationalism. The friendship, cooperation amd mutual assistance treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, signed in 1970, proceeds consistently from these premises, as do the meetings between the highest representatives of the two countries, which always bring new concrete proposals for the implementation of the targets emerging from the present phase of building socialism and communism.

Today's reception of Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR by Comrade Gustav Husak was attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and the head of the president's office, Frantisek Salda.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD201512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member, returned to Berlin from Moscow this afternoon after completing his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Oskar Fischer visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. A joint communique will be published on his visit. At Vnukovo Airport, Oskar Fischer was cordially seen off by Andrey Gromyko.

FRG'S GAUS DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS IN BERLIN

LD201552 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Guenter Gaus, head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR. During the discussion, which took place in a businesslike and candid atmosphere, questions on further developing relations between the GDR and FRG were discussed. Erich Honecker stated during the discussion that the GDR supported everything that strengthened world peace and furthered the process of detente.

Further Report

For a 20 February Hamburg DPA report on the meeting in East Berlin between SED First Secretary Erich Honecker and the head of the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin, Guenter Gaus, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 21 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

EEC PLAN TO NEUTRALIZE AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LD202240 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] The meeting of the Nine EEC foreign ministers in Rome yesterday was chiefly devoted to Afghanistan. Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments:

On what moral or legal authority did the EEC foreign ministers do this? If my knowledge of geography has not deserted me, this sovereign state is situated in Asia, not in Europe. The nine wise men seized upon the sensational idea that Afghanistan should become a nonalined and, if possible, neutral country from which the Soviet troops which are there at present would naturally have to withdraw. But what was and is Afghanistan other than a state which does not belong to any pact, which is sovereign and independent, and which can do or not do whatever it likes, and not what the EEC experts would like it to do?

That a government, on the basis of a treaty with the neighboring Soviet Union and supported by Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, made use of its right to ask another sovereign and independent state for help against an urgent threat from outside is obvious enough to the whole world. Though there are some people who still do not want to grasp this, those who are brandishing ultimatums against the Soviet Union, for example, act as if they had dreamed away the last 60 years of international politics in a remote American peanut farming area. Now comes the sentence which made me want to speak in the first place: An EEC spokesman, addressing the press, said that if the Soviet Union withdraws it must be given a guarantee that the CIA--the notorious U.S. secret service, equipped with full authority and resources, which has suffered many setbacks--will not move in. Quite so. The gentleman who has just been quoted has put his finger on it, whether intentionally or not.

It was precisely such a large-scale plot against Afghanistan's independence and revolutionary course by this very CIA which gave rise to the call for help to the friendly neighboring country. If these plots are abandoned--and on this neither the Soviet nor the Afghan side have left any doubt--there will no longer be any reason for a Soviet military presence. It is not for West European ministers to decide this. They have enough highly unpleasant business of their own without poking their precious noses into this affair.

SED, FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

AU201552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[SED-SSDP joint statement on the 12-15 February visit to Finland by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee]

[Text] At the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party [SSDP], an SED delegation visited Finland 12-15 February 1980.

The SED delegation was headed by Hermann Axen, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. It held talks with an SSDP delegation headed by SSDP Chairman Kalevi Sorsa. During its stay the SED delegation also had meetings with Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto, other cabinet members, parliamentary deputies and the leadership of the Finnish Trade Union Federation (SAK).

The sides stressed as their parties' foremost concern the need to do everything to insure peace and security of the peoples. They noted that the international situation has recently been exacerbated and that the process of detente is endangered. Both parties will make their contribution toward safeguarding detente and preventing a return to the cold war.

In the SED's and the SSDP's opinion the ending of the arms race--the limitation and reduction of armament--is the key problem for the strengthening of peace. In this context the measures aimed at the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms are of particular importance. Both parties regard it as a matter of extraordinary importance that the SALT II treaty come into force as early as possible, and that negotiations be opened on SALT III.

It is highly important that no measures are undertaken that would alter the existing military balance.

In Europe it is necessary to continue the endeavors toward the continuation of detente in compliance with the Helsinki Final Act. In the two parties' opinion, a careful preparation of the Madrid meeting is necessary to insure that positive results for strengthening detente in Europe will be achieved--in the military as well as other sectors. The sides regard proposals to this end, such as Finland's proposal for the establishment of a European disarmament program, as constructive. They consider as useful the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

In view of the exacerbated international situation the two parties reaffirm their view that cooperation between social democratic and communist parties, despite different ideological and political positions, is necessary for the safeguarding of peace, the continuation of the process of detente, for disarmament and for solving other great tasks that are facing mankind. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Finland are developing favorably. In the opinion of both parties there are favorable prerequisites for their expansion in the interest of both peoples and for implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

During the talks that were held in an open minded and friendly spirit, it was agreed that the contacts between the two parties will be continued.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, Hermann Axen invited a delegation of the SSDP to visit the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

STOPH RECEIVES BULGARIA'S LUKANOV FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD201835 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Wednesday [20 February] Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov in connection with the 17th meeting of the joint GDR-Bulgarian Economic Committee.

During the exchange of views on the development relations, both sides agreed that good progress had been made in the implementation of the stipulations concluded during the friendship visit to Bulgaria in November 1979 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. They contribute toward the intensification of production in decisive spheres of the economy and enable further specialization and cooperation in research and production to their mutual advantage, as well as toward increasing trade in accordance with the agreed main directions of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION LEADER

LD192130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the People's Chamber, today received Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU]. The guest is visiting the GDR at the invitation of Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR IPU group in order to prepare the 67th IPU Conference in Berlin.

Horst Sindermann pointed to the great responsibility of parliamentarians for detente and disarmament. He paid tribute to the work of the IPU for world peace and international cooperation and stressed the readiness of the GDR to work toward the success of the 67th IPU Conference to be held in Berlin 16-24 September.

Horst Sindermann briefed his guest about the activities of the People's Chamber for the implementation of the resolutions of past IPU conferences. He pointed to the appeals to the parliaments of the NATO states and other states in the world issued by the representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states in Prague in October 1979.

On the same day Herbert Fechner and Pio Carlo Terenzio signed an agreement on the 67th IPU Conference.

DIVISIONS IN WEST BERLIN SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY REPORTED

LD172110 Hamburg DPA in German 1844 GMT 17 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to a report by the leftwing Berlin TAGESZEITUNG, there have been fierce disputes in the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) on Soviet policy on Afghanistan and layoffs on the Berlin Reichsbahn [GDR railways]. The report, which appears in Monday's [18 February] TAGESZEITUNG, refers to a paper circulating in SEW circles called DIE KLARHEIT.

The official SEW organ is called WAHRHEIT. DIE KLARHEIT, which had a circulation of 1,000 and was now appearing in its third edition, writes, according to the report, that it wanted to bring about more open discussions within the party and wanted the SEW, which takes the Moscow and East Berlin line, to break out of its isolation.

The TAGESZEITUNG, which is backed mainly by independent and alternative leftwing groups and which refers to information from "internal party sources," goes on to report that the new opposition paper which appeared for the first time in November had produced a lively response in the SEW. In the meantime the opposition movement in the SEW was so strong that this could lead to its split. The publishers of DIE KLARHEIT have been expelled from the SEW. The party leadership had described the paper as the work of the office for the protection of the constitution.

The report was prereleased to DPA on Sunday [17 February].

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY DECLARATION

LD181342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 18 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR State Council met today under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Participants in the meeting discussed the reports of GDR Prosecutor General Josef Streit and Minister of the Interior Col Gen Friedrich Dickel on the implementation of the amnesty granted by the GDR State Council on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

A total of 21,928 persons were released from prison under the amnesty, of whom 149 were foreigners. In a further 1,272 cases the sentence was not carried out. In 130 cases sentences of life imprisonment were reduced to 15 years' imprisonment. In 34,115 cases, noncustodial sentences (suspended sentences and fines) were remitted. In the reintegration into work of those released from prison, consideration was given to the qualifications, suitability and realizable wishes of the individuals granted amnesty. Where they had started on vocational training, the necessary preconditions were created for them to continue with it. On the basis of the legal provisions, especially those of the reintegration law, the efforts of the local councils and of enterprises and institutions are directed toward giving help and support so that persons who were granted amnesty observe the law in future.

The State Council endorsed the reports and noted that the amnesty was carried out in a proper manner and on time. It thanked all those concerned with the implementation of the amnesty in the legal and security organs, the local councils, combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions for the responsible work they accomplished.

The State Council also discussed the report of a working group on the work of local people's representations with deputies elected for the first time and in supervising the processing and evaluation of citizens' petitions. Under the chairmanship of State Council Deputy Chairman Horst Sindermann, members of the State Council had studied experiences of local people's representations in Erfurt Bezirk. The report lays down general principles of time-tested methods and experiences at work, which are of significance for improving the activities of the local people's representations.

In his address Erich Honecker noted the close connection between an increase in economic capacity and the work of the people's representations and their deputies, which is linked to the masses. In order to achieve work by the local people's representations which does justice to the new standards, it is necessary to apply first and foremost those progressive experiences and methods which are directed toward increasing labor productivity and thus a higher growth in performance, and to heed the calls for consistently proceeding from economic needs and for constantly utilizing the suggestions of the working people and their best experiences for the practical solution of those tasks.

The State Council passed a resolution on the assessment of the experiences contained in the report.

In conclusion, the State Council dealt with the reports of State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler, the president of the Supreme Court, Heinrich Toeplitz, and the GDR prosecutor general, Josef Streit, on the processing of citizens' petitions in their spheres of competence in 1979.

Erich Honecker said that the responsible processing of the petitions help deepen the relations of trust between the citizens and the state authorities, help create understanding for complicated problems and promote a willingness to help. It is necessary for the councils of the people's representations to brief themselves regularly on the citizens' petitions.

The reports were endorsed after detailed discussion.

WELTBUEHNE WARNS CITIZENS OF NEED TO LIMIT CONSUMPTION

LD201100 Hamburg DPA in German 0914 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A reduction in GDR citizens' consumption cannot be avoided in the foreseeable future. This viewpoint has been expressed by the East Berlin WELTBUEHNE with reference to the worldwide raw material, energy and environmental problems. "Maybe not tomorrow but in the not too distant future, GDR citizens will have to say goodby to their attitude that ever growing consumption is something to be taken for granted by all. In order to meet real needs, limits on consumption will be necessary and the longer we close our eyes to that the harder they will be."

As quoted by the Information Bureau of West Berlin, WELTBUEHNE criticizes the refusal by many people to face these facts. They were making "all kinds of objections."

BRIEFS

MARITIME TRANSPORT ACCORD WITH USSR--Three days of consultations between the GDR Transport Ministry and the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet about problems related to bilateral and international relations in the sphere of ocean-going shipping were concluded in Berlin on Friday [1 February]. As a result of the consultations a program about developing and deepening cooperation between the two countries in the field of maritime transport was signed for the 1981-85 period. The delegation of the GDR Transport Ministry was led by Deputy Minister Dr Heinz Rentner and the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet by Deputy Minister Anatoliy Golodbenko. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF PUJA ASIAN TOUR

Meetings With Japanese Leaders

LD192144 Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On an official visit in Japan, Mr Frigyes Puja, the Hungarian foreign minister, is continuing his discussions in Tokyo. On his arrival on Monday, Mr Puja met Mr Ken Yasui, the speaker of the upper house of the Japanese parliament. Mr Puja is having talks with his Japanese counterpart, Mr Saburo Okita, on topical international issues and Hungarian-Japanese relations, and he is also to meet the prime minister, Mr Masayoshi Ohira. Mr Frigyes Puja is to have discussions with the Japanese minister for foreign trade and industry, as well as leading Japanese businessmen.

20 February Activities

LD202200 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Hungarian and Japanese foreign ministers examined the state of relations between the two countries and exchanged views on international issues. This, among other points, is included in the joint press statement issued in Tokyo after today's negotiations between Frigyes Puja and Saburo Okita.

The leader of Japanese diplomacy accepted an invitation by Frigyes Puja for an official visit to Hungary. The Hungarian foreign minister later held negotiations with the Japanese international trade and industry minister about widening economic contacts. They agreed that there is a need to make better use of opportunities.

Frigyes Puja also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Ohira this morning. Hungarian-Japanese relations were again discussed.

At noon, the Hungarian foreign minister set off for Nara in western Japan, where he will acquaint himself with the famous places of the historical city.

ROMANY VISITS CUBA; AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOLS SIGNED

AU201433 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Text] Having concluded a 1-week visit to the Republic of Cuba, Pal Romany, minister of agriculture, left Havana on Sunday [17 February].

During his visit to Cuba, he signed protocols on further cooperation in the areas of agriculture and the food industry. He had extensive talks with Arnaldo Milian, minister of agriculture and member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, and top leaders of the ministries of food industry, higher education and machine industry.

The talks, conducted with leaders of the 4 ministries affected by agricultural cooperation, constitute a part of a previously initiated work process. The workplans signed specify tasks of work in 1980 and anticipate tasks for the 1981-85 period.

It became evident at the talks that Hungary, possessing great experience in the area of large-scale agriculture, can enter into a partnership with Cuba in specific areas that not only foster the development of the agriculture of the Republic of Cuba, but make possible joint action in third markets as well. This would be useful for both sides. At the same time, with the inclusion of other ministries, means could be found to establish the industrial background for such cooperation.

It was also agreed to examine the possibility of establishing joint agricultural organizations and mixed enterprises as well. The documents that have been signed include numerous agreements that constitute a foundation for further development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. An invitation to visit Hungary was extended to Cuban Minister of Agriculture Arnaldo Milian during the visit. Pal Romany returned home on Monday [18 February].

DOMESTIC TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD152126 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 15, MTI--The Hungarian-Soviet home trade work group held its 11th session in Budapest from February 11 to 15. It assessed the outcome of cooperation between the home trade ministries of the two countries and considered possibilities for expanding relations.

The participants termed the domestic trade assortment exchange between Hungary and the Soviet Union as successful. It may be pointed out here that on the Soviet side, six republics are involved in the exchange deal.

At the end of the deliberations the partners signed an agreement concerning Hungarian-Soviet home trade assortment exchange and technical-scientific cooperation for 1980.

The accord stipulates mutual deliveries worth 1,300 million forints in the current year. The major items involved in the assortment exchange are vacuum cleaners, portable television sets, transistor radios, utensils, cutlery, which will expand choice in Hungarian shops.

In addition to the above articles, the Soviet Union will continue to deliver wrist watches, bicycles, various beverages and canned fish.

In return, Hungarian enterprises will provide readymade garments, leather products, cosmetics and stationery goods to the Soviet Union.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS STATE AWARD TO LITERARY FIGURE

LD202250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council has honored Janos Foldeak on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He was presented with the Red Banner of Labor Order by Pal Losonczi in recognition of his work in literature and in public life. Mihaly Kornidesz, departmental head at the MSZMP Central Committee, and Imre Pozsgay, minister of culture, were present.

PAP REPORTS KOSYGIN CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BABIUCH

LD202241 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 20 Feb, PAP--Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin has sent a congratulatory message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Edward Babiuch on the occasion of his assuming the post of prime minister.

Apart from wishes of success in the work in the new post, the message expresses determined conviction that "the relations of brotherly friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic will continue to develop for the benefit of our nations and in the name of consolidating the unity of the socialist community and ensuring peace and security in Europe and worldwide".

GIEREK RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM ZHIVKOV, KADAR, TSEDENBAL

LD210048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Further congratulatory telegrams from the leaders of fraternal parties have arrived in connection with Edward Gierek's reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Telegrams have been sent by Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

APPOINTMENT OF UN PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE ANNOUNCED

LD201933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Ryszard Frelek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, as permanent representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations in New York.

INVESTMENTS SHOULD RESULT IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASE

LD161328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0406 GMT 16 Feb 80 LD

[Text] In the past 10-year period, more than Z1.2 billion was earmarked for investment in the agriculture and foodstuffs industry. There was a resultant rapid increase in the number of machines and technical installations destined for agriculture.

In 1981-85, investment outlays have been earmarked whose correct use will enable a net increase in agricultural production of at least 32 percent, with a considerable outpacing of the grain and fodder production increase in relation to the increase in the number of farm livestock.

CEAUSESCU, KING HUSAYN BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS 20 FEBRUARY

AU201922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/2/1980--On February 20 the official talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan began at the palace of Romania's State Council.

The talks are attended for Romania by Ilie Verdet, prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Industrial Construction; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Vasile Gindila, Romania's ambassador in Amman.

For Jordan, 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif Sharaf, prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Hashemite Royal Court; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; Marwan Dudin, Jordan's ambassador in Bucharest; Lieutenant-General Mohammad Idris, aide-de-camp and military secretary.

The talks occasion a wide exchange of views on the development of the Romanian-Jordan collaboration as well as on the evolution of the world situation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal highlighted with satisfaction the fact that the relations between Romania and Jordan have been amplified and deepened during the last few years in accordance with the orientations and understandings reached on the summit dialogues in Bucharest and Amman. They stressed in this sense the positive results of the collaboration in the political, economic, technico-scientific cultural and other domains of reciprocal interest. At the same time, they considered that there are favourable conditions for the further promotion of the good Romanian-Jordan relations. Both sides expressed their wish to ever better and more efficiently make use of these possibilities for the stronger development of the economic collaboration, for the expansion of the forms and domains of industrial cooperation, for the increase of the commercial exchanges volume.

They considered that the strengthening of the Romanian-Jordan collaboration both bilaterally and in the sphere of international life, is to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, reciprocal esteem and understanding.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU201933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucahrest, AGERPRES, 20/2/1980--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave official dinner for King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan, at the State Council Palace on February 20.

Attending the dinner were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other members of the Romanian state leadership, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, representatives of the Romanian scientific and cultural life. The guests included the officials accompanying the Jordanian sovereign on his Romanian visit. President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn ibn Talal proposed toasts. The dinner proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

King Husayn Banquet Speech

JN210927 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Feb 80 pp 1, 13 JN

["Text" of speech by Jordan's King Husayn during the banquet hosted by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 20 February]

[Text] My friend, Your Excellency Mr President, it gives me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country a second time and to again enjoy the warm feelings accorded me by Your Excellency and the friendly Romanian people, feelings which I appreciate and thank you for.

I would like to assure you that my heart and that of each Jordanian citizen harbor sentiments of deep amity, respect and admiration for your cultural, economic and social achievements under your ambitious leadership.

I would also like to assure you that Jordan is giving special attention to its friendship with Romania, to bolstering the foundations of the friendly relations existing between the two peoples and promoting cooperation in various fields of common interest in keeping with the aspirations of the two countries.

We cooperate with Romania in order to build a world founded on justice and governed by the principles of international law and the UN Charter and in the spirit of the peoples' coexistence and march toward attaining their noble aspirations.

My friend, Your Excellency, all the world's peoples are apprehensive due to the escalating international tension, which followed a period of relative detente. Indeed, the interest of the people of the entire world lies in achieving international detente, maintaining the principles of peaceful coexistence between all states and abstaining from the employment of force in the relations between states, particularly if this force is employed to impose hegemony.

We in Jordan agree with Romania that all the world's peoples should build an international system based on justice, equality and constructive cooperation between all countries. Like Romania, we are concerned with bolstering the role of the United Nations in the international field, particularly in the field of solving disputes on the basis of justice, the peoples' right to determine their fate and these peoples' role in building a new world economic system founded on equality and cooperation.

We in Jordan are working with the world's small states to change the world economic system in such a way that the aims of a comprehensive development are achieved and the struggling peoples emerge in a national surge to attain national independence and economic, social and cultural progress.

We also believe that all the peoples in Europe, the Middle East and all parts of the world, be this East or West, have the right to enjoy a just peace, stability and security based on justice.

My dear friend, we have always appreciated Romania's effective role in the region and the efforts it exerts at the United Nations and in the international field. We in Jordan want a just peace to be achieved in our region and all the world states. However, the injustice which is borne by the Palestinian people in particular and the Arab nation in general, does not represent a foundation for the just peace which we believe in and call for achieving in all sincerity responsibility and determination.

Indeed, no peace can be achieved if the Arab territories continue to be occupied. Nor will our region enjoy stability if the Arab Palestinian people continue to be refugees whose homeland has been lost or suffers under occupation and aggression. Furthermore, how can peace be achieved if Arab Jerusalem continues to be occupied; Jerusalem which has always been the city of peace, the heart of the Arab homeland and the symbol of its culture and noble history; Jerusalem which, as you very well know, is being subjected to distortion, change and occupation although the international resolutions and the UNESCO resolutions have denounced all Israeli practices in Jerusalem, considering such practices illegal and invalid.

As you know, a just peace should be based on complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and the Palestinian people regaining their full rights, including the right to determine their fate and to freely build their national future.

Your Excellency, the framework within which we are working toward our goals was clearly determined by the Baghdad and Tunis summits. The Baghdad summit maintained the Arabs' pan-Arab unity and the soundness of the Arab front at a time when the Egyptian leadership deviated and fell into the labyrinth of the Camp David formula, which neither recognizes Palestinian rights, Arab rights, nor the unity of a comprehensive and just settlement.

The Tunis summit bolstered the framework of unified, constructive Arab action, and we thus proceed from this premise when we express our concern over the unified Arab stand, which is based on solidarity with our friends in the world.

Indeed, your country is first among those friends. Accordingly, we have always believed in continuing to cooperate with you and all the peoples for the world's interest and safety and for achieving justice between the nations however much their systems differ. We also believe in the inevitable victory of the peoples struggling to achieve progress, liberty, equality, development and prosperity.

I would like to thank you for your generous hospitality and to wish Your Excellency the best of health, happiness and success and the friendly Romanian people prosperity and progress.

May the sentiments of friendship and cooperation between us and between the Jordanian and Romanian peoples live and prosper.

ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS UNDER SECRETARY MEETS WITH LEADERS

AU181937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1837 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/2/1980--On February 18, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Giuseppe Zamberletti, undersecretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

They surveyed the current stage and development prospects of the relations between Romania and Italy on multiple planes. Both sides expressed their satisfaction at the ascending course of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two states, whose evolution is strongly stimulated by the summit Romanian-Italian interviews and talks.

They also approached aspects of current political life, their exchange of views highlighting their common wish to strengthen the Romanian-Italian collaboration in international arena, to the benefit of detente, security, peace and understanding in Europe and worldwide.

The same day, Giuseppe Zamberletti had talks with Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They analyzed the concrete possibilities and means of expanding and intensifying the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural fields.

Received by Ceausescu

AU181942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/2/1980--On February 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Giuseppe Zamberletti, under-secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, who paid a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, and by Ernesto Mario Bolasco, ambassador of Italy in Bucharest. Cordial salutes were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and Italy's president and prime minister, Alessandro Pertini and respectively Francesco Cossiga.

During the interview they referred with satisfaction at the evolution of the Romanian-Italian traditional relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration. At the same time, they stressed the wide possibilities existing for the development and amplification of the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity, to their reciprocal benefit, to the benefit of the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations.

When exchanging views on current international problems they underlined the necessity that all states should intensify their efforts for halting the worsening of international situation, for the exclusively peaceful, negotiated solving of all litigious problems among states, for the resuming and continuation of the policy of detente grounded on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, of the right of each and every people to freely decide its own destiny without any outside interference.

They pointed to Romania's and Italy's determination to firmly work for the attainment of cooperation and security in Europe, for the more thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion so that it may give fresh impulse to the integral fulfillment of the provisions of the Helsinki Conference Final Act as a unitary whole, to the development of collaboration between the signatory states in the political, economic, technico-scientific and other domains, to the taking of concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

The will of Romania and Italy was reaffirmed to ever more closely collaborate internationally for the creation of a climate of detente, security and cooperation in Europe and worldwide, for the building of a new international economic order.

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCE TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/2/1980--Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, received Dieter Hoffmann, chairman of the Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft A.G. of (?Frankfurt), who is visiting Romania. During the talk they approached aspects of the development of the relations of economic and financial-banking collaboration between specialized institutions in Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 18 Feb 80 AU]

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH 'CONTINUES TO BE GRAVE'

LD211132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 21 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito continues to be grave. The necessary measures of intensive treatment are being carried out.

[Signed] Doctors' Council

CROATIAN EXILES THREATEN INCREASED ACTION AFTER TITO'S DEATH

LD201742 Hamburg DPA in German 1539 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Munich--The "Croatian National Council", the worldwide organization of Croatians in exile whose headquarters is in New York, has said that when Tito dies it will step up its activities. Wan Jelic, vice president of the National Council, spoke at a press conference in Munich today, but did not however, give any details. In case of a military attack on Yugoslavia the Croats, which according to Jelic do not expect direct intervention by the USSR, will not defend the multinational state. They do not feel bound by any sense of loyalty since Croatia was incorporated into the Yugoslav federation after World War II. The organization claims to have 10,000 active members among the nearly 3 million Croats in exile. The National Council claims to speak for about 90 percent of the 7 million Croats living in Yugoslavia.

TENTH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD200942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 10th session of the LCY Central Committee opened in Belgrade this morning. The session was opened by Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On his proposal, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, Dane Cuic and Stane Dolanc were elected to the working presidium. The basic discussion at the 10th session will be concerned with the role of youth in the development of socialist self-managing relations. The introductory report on this is now being submitted by Stane Dolanc, leader of the working group for the preparation of today's working agreement. Besides members of the LCY Central Committee, members of the LCY supervisory and statutory commissions, secretaries of the presidiums of the republican central committees and provincial committees of the League of Communists, as well as members of the Presidium of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia are taking part in the work of the session. Today's plenary session agenda also includes the adoption of conclusions of the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee, which was devoted to equipping the League of Communists for the implementation of the leading role in society. This year's program of work of the Central Committee will also be considered and adopted.

Dolanc Report

LD201500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Report by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at LCY Central Committee session in Belgrade on 20 February]

[Text] Belgrade--the 11th LCY Congress set us the primary task of further developing and strengthening democratic relations in society and the practice of self-managing decision-making by working people and citizens in all fields and at all levels of social work and life.

The congress emphasized that one of the basic moving forces of our socialist society, as well as in all stages of the revolution to date, was its young generation as gathered in the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia and in all social organizations which include youth and which in various ways influence its social consciousness and encourage initiative and action by young people.

There is no doubt that the majority of working, village, school and student youth of Yugoslavia consciously linked its present and future with the Tito-led socialist self-management and LCY policy and that they are determined and ready to further develop and defend the achievements of the revolution, the self-managing manner of constructing our society and the brotherhood, unity, equality, freedom and independence of our peoples and nationalities.

The League of Communists and all subjective forces of society have, at present, great responsibility to insure conditions for such social and political engagement of the young generation, that is such social conditions and conditions concerning the system in which youth will be a direct and equal participant, in self-managing democratic decisionmaking in all questions, not only concerning its own position but also in all questions of work and life of the working people in general. "There must be more of such activity," Comrade Tito emphasized recently. "In general, we cannot wait for the young man to get older and only then to affirm himself and to become active."

Further successful development of self-management and of progress of our society in general depends to a large extent on the implementation of this task by we communists. This is also proved by the history of our struggle and by decades of revolutionary actions by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, or rather the LCY led by Tito, which were successful because the communists, by their activity, knew how to find the way to the broadest masses of the working people and youth and to move them into the historic battles and actions in which we were successful.

If youth, as Edvard Kardelj said, "is only a mirror of the social, ideological and political structure of society," then the League of Communists has today sufficient motive and reason to analyze the position and problems of young people in our society. Discussing some basic questions of further development of self-managing socialist social relations in our country, which we did in recent years, including also at the 11th Congress, the League of Communists must ideologically and politically define its role and tasks in connection with youth, or rather, so to speak, it must at this stage of development of socialism and self-management clarify its attitude toward youth and "consider and determine forms and methods of its struggle for the activation of youth on the revolutionary positions of socialist self-management," with the purpose of successfully struggling "to allow youth in all sectors of social life to affirm itself as a progressive factor, not only on the basis of some specific interest of the young people but above all as a factor and integral part of overall progressive social trends."

What was valid yesterday is no less valid today. We would not have achieved anything without youth, just as we will not achieve anything essentially today or tomorrow if youth, organized in the broad front of socialist forces, will not continue to be the champion of progress and if it does not already today accept the responsibility for its present and future.

You have received the material prepared by the working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium noting some of the present topical problems of the young generation in our society, which we should consider, and then agree how to proceed, or rather how to solve them, because they are major questions affecting our entire economic and political social life to which we cannot turn a blind eye.

In fact, the basic interests and problems of youth are only an integral part of the interests, problems and needs of the entire society, of all working people, and for this reason the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Socialist Youth Federation and all other factors of our society must quickly and more resolutely create conditions for the largest possible direct and responsible engagement of youth in all fields of social life.

There are no political movements or parties in the world today which are not faced with the problem of including youth in the sociopolitical life in all its seriousness and acuteness. Attempts are being made in the world to solve this problem in various ways, from rotten opportunist compromises to open political conflicts. The way out is also being sought by using radical and even terrorist groups and acts as an expression of complete discontent by the young with all that exists, with its unclear and vague programs and illusions that this is the way to undo the old society. In fact, in view of the real balance of power between social forces, this only contributes to its further existence.

On the other hand, in social systems characteristic of powerful pressure exerted by statism in its various variants on social life, there is a powerfully expressed tendency toward total ideological and political indoctrination of the young generations, thus allowing them the kind of life and the kind of creative activity which fit in with existing, always valid and only correct formulas, that is, dogmas and policies emanating from them. This indoctrination, which lasts from kindergarten to higher education, from parental home to political organizations and army service, also represents an element which generates crises in these social systems.

These problems never represented serious political and ideological dilemmas in any phase of the Yugoslav revolution in view of its character. Furthermore, I would say that they have been painlessly overcome in the political and ideological practice of our society and that they did not and do not have the conditions for wider appearance. However, it remains a fact that the LCY is duty bound to consider, in a realistic and responsible manner, all questions which concern the inclusion of young generations in social and political life and in this connection also the activity of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, which numbers several hundred thousand young communists.

Youth was an essential characteristic of our national liberation movement and socialist revolution, youth within the ranks of their champions and fighters, in their ideas and visions, in their action, courage, involvement and self-sacrifice.

It was not by accident that Marx wrote that "children must educate their parents" and that Engels emphasized that "our future depends more than ever on the growing generation because it is this generation that will have to decide on contradictions which are becoming increasingly sharper."

Comrade Tito often spoke about the role and merits of young generations in the Yugoslav revolution, about the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, the Socialist Youth Federation and tasks facing the young generation today. In his interview in MLADOST in November 1979, Comrade Tito said, among other things: "When mentioning the past contribution of youth, some people now say: Those were different times, war and revolution, 'a happy' period. You had at that time, they say, something to fight for. I say to them there is quite a lot to fight for today, too. It is necessary not only to preserve what we have achieved but also to constantly build new things."

At a festive session in Jajce, marking the 30th anniversary of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia meeting, Comrade Tito commented on the continuing struggle.

"Revolutionary spirit in the present conditions means persistently struggling for further development of self-managing socialist relations in our society, resolutely breaking all resistance and barriers facing us on our road, mastering Marxist science and constantly grasping the laws and directions of social development, speedy development of production forces coupled with maximum use of scientific and technological achievements, overall development of human personality and its creative abilities, energetic elimination of social differences not based on work, consistent application of socialist principles--from each according to his abilities, to each according to the results of work."

Our present young generations are being brought up and educated to live and work in a socialist self-managing society. If we use Kardelj's thought to express the basic traits of our society that only the man who accepts responsibility for his freedom is truly free and that only the man who is in a position to make decisions in a democratic manner can also accept such responsibility, then this very awareness should be the point of departure of our action and methods of work in solving all questions concerning young generations.

The first result of the awareness of the essence of our socialist self-managing society is the knowledge that in our society the basic interests and needs of young generations cannot be essentially different from the interests and needs of all working people.

On the contrary, they objectively represent a whole which is expressed in the constant development of all democratic and human forms of relations between people and ever richer material and cultural conditions of the working man's life. These are the true social suppositions, that is that young generations which practically every day come into social life and work, and thus directly into the field of political decisionmaking at all levels of social organization, uninterruptedly take over the responsibility for its further development and future.

On condition that the system of social self-management is being constantly developed and applied no conditions objectively exist for a conflict between generations. The responsibility for work and life, for the present and the future, in the socialist self-managing sociopolitical system is equally born by all generations and all working people, regardless of their generation, because in principle their rights and obligations are the same.

However, this does not mean that there are no tendencies in the socialist self-managing relations which oppose the nature and excesses of these relations. These tendencies manifest themselves, on the one hand, in a sectarian attitude toward young people, in mistrust toward them, in poor understanding for enthusiasm of the young, in underestimating knowledge and experience, in poor understanding of the forms of expression of their ideas, in poor consideration for modern sensitivity which is a typical characteristic of the young, and so forth.

On the other hand, however, sectarian tendencies also increased among the young and they expressed themselves in a kind of force of radicalism or nihilist attitude toward the trends and achievements of revolutionary developments to date. At the same time a phenomenom of passive waiting also exists among the young to grant them from "above" the place, the rights and a role in general in the institutions of our self-managing sociopolitical system, instead of winning this by their activity and by being in the front ranks of social efforts and struggle for the implementation and functioning of our system.

Both tendencies must be a constant target of the critical attitude of the League of Communists as well as of other sociopolitical organizations and subjects of the self-managing society as a whole.

In the struggle for further development of socialist self-management and consistent application of the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, stances and decisions of the party congresses, as well as the tasks determined at youth congresses, young people--united workers, schoolchildren and students and youth throughout the country--have an exceptional role and great responsibilities.

The political system which we are building on the basis of self-management and, I should say, above all its functioning, requires us to begin comprehensively to consider the role and place of the young in its basic cells, in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, interest communities, delegate assemblies from municipalities to the federation, as well as in the Socialist Alliance, the Confederation of Trade Unions and many other social organizations.

It is quite certain today that we can accept that the basic characteristic of the young generation is its common interest which is present and rooted in the consciousness of the great majority of young people, that is interest in the participation in the development of socialist self-managing relations, which is an essential form of our socialist revolution, and vanguard forces which initiate this development. This interest is not only verbal but is expressed in all successes related to the development of our society--in the participation of the young in the armed revolution, in the reconstruction and building of the country, in the mass participation in youth labor actions, in resisting Stalinism, in the strengthening of brotherhood, unity and equality, in the readiness to preserve and defend the independence and freedom of the country and in many other aspects. In the final analysis, everything that we have in our society today is the result of work by all generations.

However, all this does not mean that in the existing social relations the young people do not often find themselves in situations where they still feel themselves helpless and an object, especially because their organization, the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, is still not in a position to entirely comprehend, involve, organize and direct this socialist self-managing consciousness and readiness to act of young generations. The assessment which we made at the 11th LCY Congress, that the role of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in our political system is still smaller in relation to the actual role of youth in our society, and certainly smaller than would correspond to actual social interest, is still valid today.

The League of Communists and other organized subjective forces of our society, and by this I mean above all the Socialist Alliance, must therefore insure that the Socialist Youth Federation really becomes the broadest organization of young generations and that it assumes a more important place in the delegate system than it has today. The basic task of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia must indeed be to enable and to help young people become involved in the system of self-managing democracy where they should get equal responsibility in adopting not only the decisions which directly affect the life and work of youth but also of all others; in brief, to insure that young people are included in all aspects and at all levels of social administration in general. This means above all that young people must still more powerfully influence the implementation of constitutional provisions and legal provisions on associated labor, because only in this way can wider possibilities be opened for still more active participation of young people in the political system. This was especially emphasized by Comrade Kardelj from the platform before our 11th congress, when he said that "the social affirmation of our youth would not be helped much by an organization developed only as an ideological and political movement or as a kind of pressure group separated from the system of daily decisionmaking on social problems, as our youth organization was developing at one time in the past."

The commitment of young generations to socialism represents for most individuals, who basically belong to the same generation in the age range from 14 through 27, a united basis of organization and activity of the Socialist Youth Federation. When we say that most individuals belong to the same generation and that they constitute the young generation of a given time we must also proceed from the fact that in this young generation, apart from the common and general interest in the building of socialism, there also exist many different interests and therefore we cannot speak about the young generation as a homogeneous social category, just as we cannot speak about its spontaneous and always natural progressive social orientation. Youth is not automatically progressive or reactionary; this depends on existing social conditions. Other factors also play a part: class origin, tradition, family, educational influences, social and material status, and so on.

It would also be wrong if we tried for the sake of common and general interests to seek within the Socialist Youth Federation the kind of average interest which would include many special interests, because this would lead to a kind of levelling off of interests among various social categories as well as among individuals. The only interest which transforms the young generation and especially the Socialist Youth Federation from a fictionally average unity of various interests is the interest of the working class, which is to say a general interest in the further revolutionary development of socialist self-managing society.

This concerns the concrete establishment of an ideological and political platform for bringing together and for insuring the activity of the young generation on the basis of objective social and historical conditions which determine the aims of the working class and its action in the conditions of building the socialist self-managing system. Such a united platform cannot be imposed from above either by the League of Communists or the forums of the Socialist Youth Federation. It must develop from real life and work, from basic cells of our society, from the basic organization of associated labor, local community, interest community and the education system. Concrete activity by the Socialist Youth Federation in these cells of our self-managing society is the only way for the young generation to accept this organization as its own, to directly influence the life, work, education and development of society in general by its activity within the organization and within society. Only in this way will we be able to overcome the present action of enlightenment, so to speak, which aims at changing the existing situation by word and persuasion, appeals, speeches, lectures and meetings and often also by manifest declarations and actions.

This can be done only by consistent, daily organized struggle for the solution of concrete social, economic and political problems which youth and also all working people meet in real life. This is also the basic task of hundreds of thousands of young communists who work in the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia or wherever young people live and work.

The Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia must therefore, proceeding from these facts, also develop its own forms of organization and nature of action in order to be in a position to understand and embrace the interests, wishes, inclinations and needs of all strata of the young generation.

The youth organization must therefore constantly seek suitable forms of work and activity to express the initiatives and creative activities of the young and to include the major part of youth in the democratic front of socialist youth. The youth organization must not be merely the organization of that section of youth which is or should be in the League of Communists. By this I do not mean only various flexible organizational youth forms but also the forms of organization of individual permanent or short-term concrete actions; that is, the forms of its activity.

By developing suitable forms of work which make possible creative expression of young people in keeping with socialist self-management we would to a large extent eliminate rigidity, schemes and isolation which still exist, and at the same time release and socially utilize an enormous social potential.

The Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia today numbers over 3.6 million members. The membership of various social organizations which include youth is also very high. This is an enormous potential of our broad front of organized socialist forces, which should be still more activated and still more boldly involved in daily self-managing battles.

Our youth has no more challenging program today than the struggle for expanding the scale of human freedom in society via self-managing democracy. This is also pointed out by Comrade Tito when he says: "The young people must know that this is their society, that it offers them a great prospect, but that they themselves must struggle, via the organs of self-management and everywhere else, for its progress, for the interests of our socialist community, for their own interests."

The organized subjective forces of our society led by the League of Communists must therefore, as I have already said, constantly create social conditions and relations so that youth will be the true subject and direct participant in self-managing decision-making on all vital questions. This is the basic point of departure for greater social and political involvement of young generations. This als means that it is necessary in practice to struggle against any attempted behavior at keeping youth on the periphery, far from politics and self-managing and delegate decision-making and outside the activity of the Socialist Alliance, as well as against those phenomena and steps which assume the youth organization as some kind of youth "representative" and interpreter of its "rights". After all, such a "representative" system, wherever it exists, is not in the spirit of relations which we are building and developing. The school of democracy exists only in democratic relations, in practice. Young people therefore, like all other people, can only prove and improve themselves, increase their knowledge, develop initiatives, and thus also the general ability of a certain environment and society as a whole, through the practice of life.

The essence of the role of the League of Socialist Youth [LSY] lies in this. The youth organization should, in a word, be oriented to a greater extent toward resolving the current and long-term tasks in the development of socialist self-management, in realizing stabilization policy, in promoting the system of distribution according to labor, in reform of education and in improving conditions of the work and life of young people. The youth organization will be neither attractive to young people nor politically significant in society if the entirety of its activity is not based on the vital problems, needs and demands of young people. This means that it should turn its face toward life.

This means at the same time--and our experiences from the past assure us of this, too--that young people advance into the struggle for the general interests of society in the most mass and most active way when gathered together in occupations characteristic of young people, sich as the thirst for knowledge, the pursuit of the novel, the thirst for culture, entertainment, sport and much besides.

The organization of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and the communists in it in particular must comprehend that it is through such activity that the consciousness of youth is strengthened and that the young people thus become with every day increasingly capable of understanding the general interests of the socialist self-managing society. The consciousness of young people is born in participating and confronting the problems of everyday life, labor, learning and also in sport and entertainment.

The forms in which this growing consciousness of young people express themselves are often difficult for us to understand, and sometimes we are ready to qualify and label them too rapidly. How long was it before we understood that young people want to sing even Partisan songs to a modern rhythm and thus express in their own way the message of the Partisan song from the national liberation struggle and the revolution? Communists and the LSY organization in particular must be capable of understanding these characteristics of the young generation.

When we speak about the place and role of the LSY we cannot disregard the fact that the forums of this organization are often too far outside the life of the young generation, that phenomena of bureaucratic conduct, undemocratic work occur in them; this cannot be overlooked even by people who consider that the LSY forums are some sort of "educational elite" leading the young generation along clear paths established in advance. Often individuals in the organization, that is, in these forums, arrogate the privilege of criticism which is disputed by others. It is quite certain that it would be very much mistaken to blame the LSY forums exclusively for these negative phenomena, but I think that they should be openly pointed out in order that these negative phenomena may be more rapidly and easily overcome. The communists who work in the LSY organization are thus confronted by the task of decisively struggling for the democratization of relations within the organization, for democratic activity in basic organizations, for democratic formulation of positions for the whole organization from basic organizations right up to the highest organs.

Under this heading we should also understand a constant critical attitude toward the tendencies of excessive professionalization among the leading functions and membership in a number of forums of the youth organizations, tendencies which have been and remain all the more dangerous since they have automatically brought with them high personal incomes and even other material privileges for these young people. Communists in the youth organizations should fight so that we may make work in forums and organizations of our youth organizations as free and voluntary as possible and unpaid where this is at all possible. This does not mean that we oppose professional functions where these are truly necessary, but with such positions we would surely eliminate one of the causes of alientation of the forums from young people. This will certainly assist the consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's idea on collective labor.

In "Directions of Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," Comrade Kardelj stresses: "The main task of the LSY must certainly lie in introducing not only some selected section of young people but the broad mass of young people into the system of self-managing democracy."

The LSY is a collective member of SAWP, which, with its constitutional and legal position may have a direct influence through the political system on decisionmaking in all spheres of our sociopolitical and economic life. It is quite certain that the LSY, by its quality and numbers, by the fact that it should express the interests of the generations launching out into life and by the fact that it should even today assume entire responsibility for the country's future, is one of the most important collective members of SAWP. As such it must be given an appropriate place in that front of organized socialist forces of society, as also in respect to the number of members of Socialist Alliance delegates with seats in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities, from the municipality to the federation, in various self-management interest communities, in sections and forums of the Socialist Alliance itself.

The LSY must be more actively in evidence in the delegate system, both in workers' councils and similar self-management bodies, as well as in the delegate assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities.

The LSY should develop this activity in an organized and permanent way in delegations, at conferences with youth delegates and also in sociopolitical councils, social councils and other bodies. These must be the new forms of the LSY's work.

Of 2.5 million delegates in the political system of decisionmaking at all levels from the basic organization of associated labor and the local community to the municipality and the SFRY Assembly, there are at present nearly 19 percent who are young people below the age of 27. This is far more committee members and deputies than formerly, but it is still insufficient with regard to the overall number of young people in organizations of associated labor, local communities, schools and faculties. We must certainly strive toward achieving greater representation of young people in self-management organs and delegations. The Socialist Alliance can make a considerable contribution to this, as I have said, as well as the trade unions. Without undervaluing this demand, that of involving a greater number of young people in delegations, self-management organs, councils, commissions and similar bodies, and also in leaderships, I nevertheless believe that this number, whether larger or smaller, is less vital than that which we essentially wish to achieve for the rational and wise initiatives and suggestions of these young managers to be taken up to a greater extent, for these young members of delegations to effect a real influence upon the process of self-management decisionmaking, and not merely to be formally elected and just sit there. In this regard young people elected to self-management organs and delegations need the appropriate assistance and support not only of the young organization but also of other organizations and organs in the collective and outside it, in particular of organizations and forums of the League of Communists.

Young people must make their contribution, both as an organization and as individuals, to the further elaboration of the idea and initiative of Comrade Tito on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility. The LSY has already carried out some of the work of specifically standardizing this initiative in its environment, organs and bodies. It is essential, however, to develop further the spirit of collective work and responsibility of organs, that is, to give life to this idea and to consolidate democratic practice and responsibility in all spheres of social life and in all organizations and forums of the LSY.

At the present moment efforts to achieve more balanced and more rapid economic progress and to overcome the difficulties in current economic policy hold an exceptionally important place. The most important battle is the one to increase labor productivity. Young self-managing workers must make their maximum commitment in order to realize as rapidly as possible the established economic stabilization policy.

In all organizations of associated labor and through self-management organs and as delegates themselves young workers must decisively come to grips with a number of negative phenomena and with those responsible for them, primarily with all those who squander and do not economize on the social dinar but spend it in an irrational way and so forth. In the same way young self-managing workers must wage a determined battle for consistent distribution according to the results of labor, and against all forms of arbitrariness and phenomena of nonself-management concentration of income and adoption of investment decisions by technocratic and bureaucratic forces in collusion, without regard for the workers in associated labor and the income relations deriving from the Law on Associated Labor.

Our society is now faced by the major task related to the drafting of new medium-term plans for the 1981-85 period. The planning of the development of production forces and of socialist self-managing relations is the unified process and inherent function of our social order. The goals of development and prospects, that is, the future, are the most immediate interest of working people and citizens and, accordingly, of young people in particular.

In the conditions of socialist self-management, work on the plans has a particular social and political significance. Thus in all phases of elaboration of plans the political activity of all organized socialist forces including the LSY is required.

It is not my intention to go into the essence of planning and into its professional problems. I emphasize the importance of this matter because I consider that the medium-term plan should represent the basis for the stable and continued development of our society, by which we must overcome the development problems which give rise to instability, inflation and everything which blurs the prospects for development.

The preparation of new plans in conditions of profound social changes must be conceived of as the revolutionary task of young people, as their own opportunity to more rapidly resolve all those material problems afflicting young people--remuneration, employment, accommodation, and life--which we are debating here today.

The problems of employment of young people is also one of the questions to which we must seek appropriate solutions. We will not solve that problem, however, by seeking a solution through abolishing part-time work, by banning work by retired people and so forth, but we can alleviate it only to a certain extent. The solution to this question demands above all struggle and action by all of society, by all self-managing organs, socio-political subjects and other self-managing forces directed toward strengthening the material position of our economy, to stabilizing it, to developing broader opportunities for expanded production, to resolving problems in the sphere of socioeconomic relations, such as the position of so-called small-scale economy and other specific activities which will enable new jobs to be opened up and which will provide more housing, a higher living standard, a richer, more cultured life, new sports facilities and so forth.

Although we are no longer primarily an agrarian country, agriculture continues to remain an important part of our economy. For this very reason we must continue to persistently advocate the socialist self-management mobilization of young people in rural areas, their participation in a more all-round way in associated labor; this means at the same time the broadening of prospects for young agricultural producers. The interest of young people in applying modern resources and methods in production, their readiness to take part in major changes in agriculture, the increased flow of young people into various forms of association of labor in rural areas and into cultural and other societies, the series of positive influences exerted by young people in this regard upon older people, and also the increasing orientation of young people toward professional qualifications and raising their cultural level--all this speaks of the young people's positive disposition and readiness for socialist transformation of rural areas.

However, this disposition of young people in rural areas is still not taken full advantage of. The organizations of the LSY in rural areas are still insufficiently organized and insufficiently open and diverse, and the content of their work is insufficiently in evidence in the essential problems of rural areas and of rural young people. Young people in rural areas must be liberated to the greatest possible extent from the pressures of rural conservatism. This may be attained if the conditions are created for young people to participate in political, economic and general social, cultural and entertainment life and thereby to carry out social responsibilities. We cannot resolve the questions of unequal stratification in rural areas, self-management association of labor and means in rural areas, increase in labor productivity and other problems purely within the framework of agriculture, but only in conjunction with solving other questions of our society.

We can open up prospects for young people in rural areas, that is, only by realizing our positions on the socialist transformation of rural areas, which means involving them in the most diverse forms of associated labor and thereby overcoming the gulf between rural and urban youth.

All these are major questions of social and economic life and policy. The young generation is not outside this either. Young people cannot wait with their arms folded for anyone to "beg" and "push" them into the center of sociopolitical and economic developments. They themselves must be considerably more active, with much more initiative and drive so characteristic of youth, and also with more specific and constructive criticism of everything that prevents such a desirable and necessary social involvement of young people.

One of those questions where society as a whole and especially all sociopolitical subjects can exercise a more decisive influence on the conditions of development of the young generations is the entire process of education. Social development throughout the world is today increasingly dependent on knowledge and its applications in social practice. Science is increasingly becoming a starting lever and one of the most significant subjective forces in society. Consequently, viewed more broadly, the system of education from its beginning, that is, from primary education, up to university level is increasingly acquiring a key position in society. Secondary, higher and high education are increasingly becoming mass forms of education and the broad spread of all these forms is both an integral part and a consequence of the association between education and social labor as a whole.

We have achieved great results in all forms of education. Primary education has almost totally been extended to all the youngest of the people, while the secondary process of education is undergoing a full reform in all our republics and provinces. Secondary education, comprising young people aged between 14 and 18, is increasingly becoming the first, planned and organized stage of the inclusion of young people into associated labor, self-management and political life and thus also a working and intellectual preparation for the continuation of education--all this, clearly, in keeping with the needs and possibilities of our society, economy and other spheres of human life on the one hand and the ability and inclination of the young on the other. All this can continue to be directed and developed in this direction to the extent to which we understand that this is a genuine task of all of our society, which cannot be left only to pedagogues to tackle, but that all other sociopolitical, economic and self-managing subjects of our society, including the young themselves, especially through their organization, the LSY, are involved in every stage of the education process.

In this respect we face several tasks. It is necessary to keep promoting the association between vocational, secondary education and associated labor and, in keeping with the Law on Associated Labor, search for potential new possible forms of it. It would be erroneous to imagine that grants and credits are the only forms of this association. The most significant forms of association in this stage of the education process will (?seek) through pedagogical and political actions to create conditions in which young people in every day of their growth enjoy greater real possibilities for finding a place of their own in the employment and the kind of production which they have chosen, and so also for involving themselves in self-managing decisionmaking on their future and for assuming responsibility for the development of our society as a whole.

However, from the present situation it transpires that the young in the secondary process of education still constitute more an object than a subject in self-managing relations, which is certainly not in keeping with the political goals which we have set ourselves.

Consequently the League of Communists and especially the LSY should exercise an influence in these environments with their political activity both on the pedagogical processes and on the political self-managing activity of the young. We are also faced with the task of applying these principles of reform even better and of analyzing individual solutions on the basis of experience so far gained, in order to be able to develop them and even supplement or amend some of them.

Many educational experts stress--and this view is also in evidence in numerous socio-political organizations and self-managing organs--that we are still in a situation in which education programs are not adequately in keeping with the goals of education. The memorizing of facts, the mechanical manner of studying, the exercising of the brain are phenomena which are not infrequently encountered in our schools. Many young people know how to reel off by heart numerous historical events, kings and emperors and battles and defeats from ancient Greece to World War II but know very little about the social processes and relations which led to the so-called important dates of remote history and even less about the relations, social development and conditions in which the Yugoslav revolution developed, in which the fraternal community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia developed, in which self-management developed and about how we guarded and are guarding our independence and our social and national development. They likewise know little about our conflicts with the forces which hindered this development from the dogmatic, etatist, centralist, nationalist or liberalist positions. We must go into battle for new, more topical plans and programs in all the forms and at all levels of our system of education.

The mass spread of high education in our country is one of the great achievements of Yugoslav society and of the level attained in its self-managing socialist development. This is best illustrated by the following data: In 1937 we had 16,970 students and in 1978 424,000 students; in 1937 there were 26 high education establishments, while now there are 688 different faculties, high schools and academies at 19 university centers in the country; in 1938 we had 1,204 lecturers and in 1978 21,000; 705,900 students have obtained university degrees in our country since the liberation, and so forth. All these are significant indicators of the revolutionary changes in higher education and in education in general in our country. The significance of these achievements lies not only in the figures which I have quoted. Yugoslavia is among the highest-ranking countries of Europe with regard to the number of young people for whom high education is accessible. The fruits and results of this development are also one of the prerequisites for dynamic economic and social life in general especially as, at the same time, the basic characteristic of the higher education establishments which manifested itself in the course of such a growth rate is the continuing process of the spreading and democratization of of higher education and its growing links with and openness to all structures of society.

However, so vigorous a development of higher educational establishments and of education has, at the same time, raised the acute question of how these significant centers and sources of knowledge and education, science and research, this vast but insufficiently utilized creative potential are to be made as fully as possible a part of the general socialist self-managing social development and social relations. The realization of the genuine and full association between education, science and social labor is thus becoming one of the greatest phenomena of the time in which we live especially in our own socialist self-managing society. Allow me to say more about these problems.

In the view of numerous self-managing organs of our universities, higher education institutions and high schools, interest communities, sociopolitical organizations and associated labor, so dynamic a development of higher education in our country has also given rise to numerous contradictions.

I wish to point these out because I consider them to be significant with regard to the orientation of the League of Communists.

To a certain extent universities, both newly-founded and, in particular, those with long traditions, still straddle the gap which divides the traditional forms of organizing life and work and the present degree of development of production forces and social relations. In the pedogogical educational process, as well as in research work, there still exist inertia, academism, insularity, even influences of the old pretty bourgeois mentality and a still considerably pronounced orientation toward supplementing the "old," instead of toward the radical building of the new education and its application in social practice.

There is an increasingly noticeable disproportion, which is already becoming also a social problem, between the desire and possibilities for university studies and the possibilities for employing young trained specialists.

The number of students in the sphere of social sciences is not in keeping with the real needs of our social and economic development, which is to say that nearly 70 percent of our students and also graduate specialists are to be found at or come from one of the faculties of social sciences while, on the other hand, the exact and other sciences are relatively neglected.

Young university-trained specialists who are taking a job for the first time are increasingly finding work in the social activities, in administration or in so-called go-between work. The faculty enrollment orientation is thus also becoming one of the possibilities for escaping work, so to say, in direct material production and joining the middle strata of society. The cause of this undoubtedly lies in the value attached to work, which is not adequate and which favors workposts outside direct production, attaching better conditions and material and social position to them. In my view, this is one of the most essential tasks facing our society at this moment, because we cannot blame only students for enrolling in such faculties and high schools and for aiming to do work of this kind, but must primarily lay the blame on ourselves on account of the way we assess the value of work and simply drive them to flee the sphere of direct material production.

The ineffectiveness of studies, which are at times extended over a period exceeding 7 years, is also one of the reasons for the long separation between young people and social life and work.

The self-managing life of students in high schools, academies and universities is on the whole reduced to their representatives' participation in the work of these establishments' social councils, while the organized influence of the LSY and other social organizations in universities is inadequately felt and, in particular, the young in these establishments exercise no influence on general self-managing developments in society and even in the interest communities which make decisions concerning these young people.

It is a fact--and this is something we should ponder--that in some universities, high schools and academies there are more members of the League of Communists than of the LSY. This shows that political and self-managing life is in practice reduced to narrow, often encapsulated, groups of young communists and that there is no struggle for the creation of a broader, open front of young people oriented toward socialism and self-management and for the expression of their aspirations and demands through the LSY organization.

The social planning of high education and the planning of the needs in the sphere of highly-skilled specialist cadres is a qualitatively new process which should involve, above all, associated labor and the other social institutions and faculties or high schools and academies.

In the medium-term plans which are now being prepared the joint cadre planning must become one of the significant elements of our future development. Our orientation in this respect is clear. Workers in self-managing associated labor acquire control over the production of cadres and education as one of the most essential and long-term components of their own development, but the faculties likewise must come to understand the need for and on their part do all they can to achieve a free but organized and oriented association and exchange of labor. If there is no planned comprehension of society's cadre requirements as a whole the disproportion between the cadre structure imparted by the existing educational system and the real needs of society will continue. If we fail to change this state of affairs, we will perpetuate the trend which creates excessive demand for certain occupations on the one hand and insufficient demand, in particular, for production occupations on the other.

This also presupposes a more radical reform of secondary education institutions from the viewpoint of their association with associated labor.

In our political system of socialist self-management we must search for and open up fresh prospects and a new road along which we will progress in the course of resolving these problems. It is quite certain that this road will have its specific characteristics with regard to the situation and conditions in individual republics and provinces, but we must proceed from the fact that the way out of the existing state of affairs lies in the diversity of forms of direct association between associated labor and educational institutions, in the search for and the finding and establishment of various forms of employment status for the young already during their training at all levels in keeping with the Law on Associated Labor and, if necessary, also in the search for and adoption of new supplementary systemic norms. We must particularly analyze the work of communists in the functioning of the self-managing interest communities in this field because the old etatist trends are still in evidence in these communities. We must all understand that the limiting of education and studies would run counter to the needs of further social development and with our goal of making high school education accessible to all who possess the necessary abilities and inclination. This is also due to the fact that in this way we will also reduce the differences between manual and intellectual work and that only in this way can we follow and be abreast of the demands and needs of the present-day development of technology and science in general. It is clear that in doing so we must proceed from the real material possibilities and needs of our society and insure a harmonious proportion between the development of education and economy, production and superstructure.

Another reason why this problem must become an integral part of our total political action and of the organic linkup between education and labor lies in the fact that the problems of employment for the young generation cannot be solved more radically until we have "had a go", in a responsible manner and more courageously at the existing division of labor and the problems of assessing the value of work. To achieve this it is essential to change the deep-rooted, inherited social relations which concern the social status of workers in material production and the privileges enjoyed by highly-educated cadres based on their virtually traditional position in social distribution of labor and which concern their material position and often even their social status.

In a number of high school institutions there are also problems of unfavorable social structure of students. These problems are now to a certain extent being alleviated by the policy of granting scholorships and credits. However, regardless of the results which these measures have yielded, they are palliative in character and have not fundamentally influenced the essence of the process about which I have spoken. The reform of education should initiate new and fundamental changes with regard to the form and nature of resolving these questions also.

The realization of the reform's basic principles--and this primarily concerns the linkup of labor and education--should be the lever for tackling certain social differences in its class basis. We must also proceed from the fact that education is becoming a process which must virtually continue throughout a man's entire life and work in which periods of studying alternate with periods of work.

Education cannot be the task and goal of the young generations alone, for the sum of finished knowledge acquired in youth is not enough for the whole of one's life. Permanent continued education is becoming the strategy of life for the individual and for every modern society. We will be able to achieve this only if the educational process is an integral part of the self-managing life of society as a whole, that is of its linkup with associated labor. Only thus will education cease to be consumption and become the productive force of society and it will itself constantly reexamine its own productivity.

Bearing all this in mind, we must advocate with much more determination and zeal the further breakup of traditional forms of education and must search out those forms which correspond to our social, political and economic relations which are growing and developing in the system of socialist self-management. These changes will be neither painless nor easy. At the outset we are already encountering opposition from one section of the "traditionalists" among the pedagogical and administrative personnel in universities, high schools and academies. It is strange that not even all young people comprehend the importance of these changes in some places. But it is quite certain that what is involved here is opportunism and insufficient comprehension of the fact that the educational process must go through radical changes toward involving and linking it with associated labor.

I should also like to draw attention to the problem of involving young people in scientific research work. The great potentials existing in associated labor and in scientific research institutions, academies and universities are at present insufficiently utilized. Young people in particular find it difficult to make their way in this sphere because the condition for achieving a position in the hierarchy of research institutions is often chronological age rather than knowledge and creative ability. It is also here that reasons should be sought both for the slow affirmation of our own technical and scientific creativity and innovations and also for the exaggerated orientation toward merely taking over others' decisions, licenses, slavish adherence to others' data in technology and so forth. It is quite certain that emancipation in this sphere is difficult, particularly when it is borne in mind that the developed countries in the world hold in their hands 96 percent of all scientific knowledge and information in this sphere. However, we in Yugoslavia have at our disposal approximately 18,000 research workers, nearly 50 percent of whom are in departments in which there is a large section of young people who have often unjustifiably not received affirmation. It is therefore necessary not only consciously to change attitudes toward the scientific research function and the link between university and associated labor but also to create conditions to open the way for young, able and talented experts who will take part with even greater zeal and drive in the creativity which corresponds to the need for socialist alternatives in the organization of production, power engineering, raw materials and food, in town planning, furtherance of culture and welfare and so forth. In our country, comrades, a lecturer has never yet become his own professor's professor.

In short, it is the task of communists and the LSY, of all subjects of the socialist self-managing society, to continuously create through the self-management system a type of personality which will not only know more but will also be capable of living as a free man in a free society of self-managers, in a free association of producers. Education is becoming the decisive factor for the destiny of the personality and of society, for society's ability to develop independently and enter the modern age, and for its own identity.

The formation of such figures who are capable of critical thought, people of broad culture and humanist orientation, is inconceivable without a Marxist content in the whole process of education. We have up to now made great progress in Marxist education. Marxism has undergone broad dissemination in society and in education as a whole, and from primary schools up to the faculties a series of subjects in the sphere of Marxism has been introduced; a genuine effort has been made by a number of teachers to bring Marxist education closer to young people. Nevertheless further development in raising the general level of this tuition and its quality is essential. Tendencies are still in evidence for Marxism to be "transmitted" to the younger generation in a way redolent of petty officialdom and religiosity. This does not provide an opportunity for young people to understand the complex and difficult contradictions of the life and accomplishment of our socialist self-managing society and sometimes is even at odds with everyday experience.

Such a way of incorporating Marxism into the educational process essentially weakens communication with the young generation, does not win it either emotionally or intellectually, but even gives rise to rejection and is sometimes experienced and conceived of as something which is not necessary to that generation. Abstract scholarly Marxism separated from life, from the movements, from the great social, economic and political struggles of our time, is lifeless. What is more, such abstract Marxism sometimes deals with a type of "criticism of everything that exists," which seeks no responses to the paths of change. Marxism is a critical attitude toward reality, definite, energetic eradication of the old society, and linked with this, a penetration in thought into the new society. It is the signpost for great and genuine research into every separate science, both social and exact. It is the summons to a transformation of life, a call for those who wish to devote their knowledge and talent to progress. The rich experiences and results of our socialist self-management thought, which are in essence modern Marxism, must be in evidence in the over-all educational process of young and old alike. Here I think primarily of the work and thought of Comrade Tito, the strategist of our revolution, and of Edvard Kardelj, his closest associate.

The Marxist education of young people should of course proceed from the texts of the classics of Marxism, from Marxist revolutionary theory, but there must at the same time be reliance upon the entire theory and practice of our socialist self-management and of all modern trends in production relations and the superstructure. Marxism is a live science which did not end its development with the classics of Marxism but which constantly develops in conjunction with the problems incessantly opened up by the increasingly broad and varied socialist and self-managing practice, by theoretical and scientific thought.

In realizing such goals in the sphere of Marxist education we must seek ways to make a radical change in teaching plans and programs; we must seek new forms of work and a new content for the pedagogical process. Responsibility for this is borne not only by teachers and professors, masters and doctors of science but by all subjects of our society, especially the League of Communists and the LSY.

One of the spheres of life where young people are virtually the sole representatives, apart from the leadership, is physical culture and sport. This is a paradox which needs no excessive substantiation, nor is it necessary to show in particular what consequences it has and how it is reflected in the life of young people. It is for this reason that we have recently witnessed many deviant phenomena which our society has condemned and considered to be phenomena which not only have nothing to do with sport but also have nothing to do with socialist conceptions of ethics.

It is true that following a number of interventions and actions by the Socialist Alliance and partly by the LSY also certain positive trends ensued.

But these are still in their initial phase of development and there is a constant threat that they will be halted and that the state of affairs will return to the way it was. The fact is that in the modern world today sport and physical culture are regarded as and understood to be an integral part of the policy of social development.

However, in our sociopolitical organization and particularly in the Socialist Alliance and LSY, we have not (?even sufficiently) organized how more efficiently and effectively to deal with this most important sphere of social life. Thus, for instance, there existed in the Socialist Alliance until recently a section for education, science and culture, to which physical culture was later attached. In the LSY not even this exists. So this organization and the League of Communists as well has dealt with these problems only in a peripheral way. It is no wonder that this sphere has to a considerable degree ramined unresearched and unstudied with regard to the ideological, political and also ethical trends within it; later we were all surprised when it was here that deviations arose which are in direct contradiction to the developmental tendencies of our self-managing society.

Formally the young today have their youth aktivs in a considerable number of sports societies and clubs. However, the organized and decisive influence on sport and physical culture by the LSY does not yet exist. Older people have the decisive word from the Presidium of the Federation of Clubs of Physical Culture of Yugoslavia, the Olympic committee and the leaderships of sports clubs down to the sports clubs in schools. When I say this I do not wish to deny the great and positive and often self-denying work of many of our comrades who have truly, in an amateur way and for the love of sport and physical culture devoted themselves to these problems. However, the fact remains that in sport there were and in places still exist narrow groups which held and hold a monopoly over sport and physical culture, which lived on this and not badly either, which have enjoyed privileges and in places objectively and also subjectively contributed to technomanagerianism, corruption and other unethical phenomena.

The LSY must view sport and physical culture at least as an equal, real part of its most important lines of activity. It should ceaselessly monitor developments in this sphere, point out deviations, struggle to overcome them within the framework of the Socialist Alliance, in delegate assemblies and in all other self-managing institutions of our society.

In the course of this it must be understood, especially by communists, that activity in sports organizations and organizations of physical culture in general also represents responsible political work. This must not take the form of a campaign but must be a constant political task of the LSY.

For all these reasons we should at long last settle the problem of professionalism in sport, the relationship between highest class sport and mass recreation, the place and role of the interest communities in this sphere, the status of sports societies and clubs, the manner of financing, and above all the form of direct participation by the young in decisionmaking on the course of development of sport and physical culture in our self-managing society. We must all of us together understand that negative phenomena in this sphere of social life are not harmless and that they may have a bad influence on the upbringing and views of the young, on relations between people and on the assessment of the value of work in society as a whole. Sport and physical culture should be the place where the young, and also the old, have the facilities for physical recreation, for achieving even the highest results, for noble competition in various skills.

At the same time they should also represent areas for the development of the most noble and honest qualities in the character of young people--patriotism, brotherhood and unity, courage and so forth, where the young man will be able to feel that he is a responsible self-manager both in this and in other spheres of our life.

The materials prepared for this session point out the role and responsibility of the young generation in the defense and protection of the gains of the revolution and our constitutional order, as well as to the most significant topical questions in this sphere.

In recent weeks, our young people in writing to Tito and the League of Communists expressed their readiness and unwavering resolve to develop, safeguard and defend the gains of the revolution and our socialist self-managing system, just as in all previous complex international and internal situations. In Tito's concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection this generation, by virtue of its youth, vitality, patriotism, socialist orientation, sense of responsibility for the country's future and its clearly-expressed readiness for efforts and sacrifices, represents the first and the most dynamic factor of our society's defense capability and its organization on this basis.

Every defense system counts on the first-rate role of the young and places them in the front ranks of defense. Unlike all the other concepts, our concept of the armed people not only makes possible and demands the full involvement of young people and the full development of their mass creativity and initiative, but it also puts them in a position where they assume the concern and responsibility for the building and organizing of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Our young people are aware of this role and of the obligations which stem from it, above all in the sphere of their own preparation, upbringing and training for defense and protection. Their share of and contribution to everything that we have achieved in the strengthening of our defense and security are inestimably great. However, the League of Communists and other subjective forces of society must continue to create the conditions and widen the scope for the expression of the active role of the young in all the defense and self-protection efforts and activities of our society. It must not happen in any environment that some young people in one of their organizations stand aside or are merely passive participants in actions conducted by the League of Communists and the SAWP. The organizational level and involvement of youth above all in the basic cells of our society must be one of the most significant indicators of their defense and self-protection capability.

The completion and perfecting of the manner of organizing, training and preparing young people for defense and self-protection in keeping with the development of the concept of all-people's defense and the needs of our society are in progress. By means of new legislative solutions we are exceeding some of the traditional frameworks of military service, which is today served in an involved system as an obligation of every citizen and young man in connection with the country's defense. Every young man and woman in this system must have and know their place and task. Completing one's military service before university studies and the introduction of training for women in the Yugoslav People's Army will have a great significance for the strengthening of our defense forces.

Our political action, in which the LSY must play a greater role than now, must make it possible for the young to understand all the complexity of international developments and all possible threats to our country's security and to assume to an ever-increasing degree their share of the responsibility and obligations in the strengthening of defense and self-protection and in the preservation of the gains of the socialist revolution.

The attention of youth has always been directed toward the development of the international situation, especially during the periods of its deterioration brought about by increased tension, confrontation and rivalry over the division of spheres of interest and influence between great powers and military-political blocs. The present international situation is also of this kind and therefore the interest of all young people as well as the widest ranks of our peoples and nationalities in present world developments and prospects of further development of international relations is entirely understandable.

Our youth actively participates in the implementation of and resolutely support the SFRY policy of nonalinement and the policy of Comrade Tito and the League of Communists. Young generations have been for decades, and are today, one of the main pillars and supports of such foreign policy of our country.

Our youth, and I think essentially the youth of the world, wish to live in peace and security and are most resolutely opposed to aggression and wars which threaten independence, freedom and sovereignty of peoples, to military interventions and any type of domination and inequality. In conditions of peace, peaceful coexistence and equal international cooperation, our youth wishes to devote itself to the building of our self-managing socialist society in which it sees the only guarantee for its happy present and future.

Consistent with this aspiration, our youth resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, racism, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, "export of counterrevolution" and the "export of revolution." At the same time it firmly supports the extension of support and aid to the national liberation movements and to progressive and democratic movements throughout the world, as well as the right of each people to be free, independent, master of its own destiny, and able to decide its own social order, internal development and foreign policy. Our youth sees in all this the most basic condition and real meaning of internationalist solidarity, rapprochement and friendship between peoples and countries, and has been always, and will remain, deeply loyal to such solidarity. Our youth unanimously rejects the view that the principle of international solidarity be used for the purpose of suppressing independence, interfering in internal affairs and imposing certain models of other countries' social systems.

Our youth considers freedom, independence and full national equality, which it enjoys in its multinational Yugoslav socialist self-managing social community, as the highest achievements of our hard national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and is not prepared to allow anyone, from inside or outside, to threaten these achievements. With all the fire of its youth, it strives for these freedoms and rights to be enjoyed by all peoples and all youth in their countries throughout the world. With such an orientation our young people are in the front ranks of their nations and nationalities, shoulder to shoulder with the working class and all the working people of our country.

In its international activity the LSY has always been led and should continue in the future to be led by these motives and principles, inspired by the great fundamental goals and principles of the nonalined policy, one of whose most significant founders are Comrade Tito and the SFRY.

Allow me, finally to recall once more Comrade Kardelj's thoughts on youth, on the young people who are preparing today to be able to take over tomorrow social responsibilities and who live among the problems and difficulties of a society directed toward the building of the kind of relations among people, which we called socialist self-management. "In such a society," Kardelj stressed, "creative work is not only the sole source and criterion of man's material existence, that is, his condition of life, but also the most significant social factor which shapes man's personality. This means the social and ethical image of man...."

Kardelj held the view that for this reason young people today had to especially bear in mind the unchangeable truths of life: First--work, creativity, action, courage in decisionmaking and assuming responsibility for the purpose of achieving specific work and creative results should constitute their first and most pronounced passion. In order to be able to bring the greatest possible quality to this kind of creative work and the greatest possible results for themselves and for society, which means also for the other people, their fellow strugglers and collaborators, they need to cultivate eternally in themselves the desire for knowledge and the feeling of responsibility to the truth...

"Second--wherever and whatever man does, he must always be aware of the fact that he is not working alone and for himself alone, but that associated labor unites him with other people in their rights and responsibilities through the social, common means of production and that, consequently, his rights and his creative freedom are possible only if at the same time he treats with full responsibility the equal rights and the equal creative freedom of other people. Consequently, no man can be free of the humanist and moral responsibility to another man and of the responsibility for the maintenance and development of the common material basis of social life and for social management in general. In such relations should grow the image of man, socialist man, who is aware of his material and other rights, given to him by his work and the results of his work, but who at the same time loathes the egoistic struggle waged exclusively for material possessions regardless of the face of another man and of the problems imposed by social progress. To love creative work and, at the same time, by the example of one's own work, life and practice to keep contributing ceaselessly to the realization of the revolutionary socioeconomic, humane, ethical and democratic goals of socialist society--these are the two most important tasks to which our young people should aspire."

The young generations should understand that no former generation was given anything as a gift, that this country and all that has been created in it are the result of the struggle, work, knowledge, self-denial, sacrifices and the revolutionary awareness and action of millions of their predecessors, all our nations and nationalities, the working class and its vanguard, the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY, headed by Tito. This is socialist, self-managing, independent and nonalined Yugoslavia. This is Tito's Yugoslavia. This is Tito.

The generations of Tito's epoch are capable not only of preserving all the achievements which we have made so far during our socialist revolution, but also of constantly promoting and developing them in the direction of the realization of the true interests of the working class, in the direction of its final liberation, and this can only be achieved through the further development of self-management on the foundations established by our Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the decisions of the 10th and 11th congresses of the LCY. Again today and in the future nothing will be and cannot be given to anyone as a gift. Every step forward calls not only for readiness for action but also for skill in organizing it, ability and knowledge, realism and responsibility, self-denial and courage, and above all the awareness that together we are all bearing the responsibility for our future, that our unity, which stems from the socialist self-managing nature of our society, our nations' and nationalities' equality and brotherhood, and our devotion to the LCY and the ideas and work of Tito represent a force which makes us invincible. This is clear today to all our working people and let it also be clear to everyone outside our borders.

Message to Tito

LD202246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The members of the LCY Central Committee have sent the following message to Comrade Tito from today's session.

Dear Comrade Tito: At today's session of the LCY Central Committee we debated the tasks of the young generation of Yugoslavia in developing socialist self-management. In your lengthy and fruitful revolutionary activity in our party you have always devoted particular attention to work with young people, have always spoken, written and acted with this in view. These thoughts and this revolutionary experience serve as a reliable signpost and direct inspiration for the work of the League of Communists.

Our most profound feelings, sincere wishes, our love and respect are at this moment turned to you, Comrade Tito. We wish you the most rapid recovery possible and return to health and wait to see you once again in your great revolutionary cause of constructing a socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia.

[Signed] Central Committee, League of Communists of Yugoslavia

End of Session

LD201626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today's 10th LCY Central Committee session ended with the adoption of the text of a message to Comrade Tito. In the message, the members of the Central Committee and the participants in the session expressed their best wishes for the speedy recovery of President Tito.

Earlier, after a thorough debate, the Central Committee adopted the summing-up of the tasks connected with the theme: Young Generation in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Relations. Today's session also adopted the conclusions of the eighth session of the Central Committee which was devoted to equipping the League of Communists for the implementation of its leading role in society. The work orientation program for this year was also adopted.

SERBIA ADOPTS PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE EXERCISES

AU201320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 15 February, TANJUG--Today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia held its regular session, presided over by Vice President Branko Pesic and attended among others also by members of the Presidency's Council for National Defense. As it does every year, at this session the Presidency adopted the plan for national defense exercises in the republic in 1980, adopted certain decisions and considered other currently important questions concerning the field of national defense. As has been announced, the Presidency also issued a decision on pardoning a certain number of sentenced persons.

MONTENEGRIN DEFENSE COMMISSION EXAMINES PROGRAM

LD202311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Titograd--The program of creating meat reserves in livestock is being realized in the main successfully in Montenegro. Since 1975, when the implementation of the program was begun, the livestock fund in Montenegro has been increased by 18 percent, and the results would have been better had not certain problems in finance arisen in the last 2 years. At a session of the joint commission for national defense of all chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly it was therefore decided that funds should be provided as soon as possible and, in addition, a check of the funds spent so far should be carried out.

The commission also reviewed the results of the event entitled "United in Defense and Protection," and concluded that good results have been achieved in spite of all the misfortunes which have afflicted the population of the republic. Last year 340,000 inhabitants of Montenegro took part in the event, and the defeats noted are related primarily to a lack of continuity in certain environments and to untimely planning of activities, as a result of which improvizations occurred in some places. This year the event will be a test of the functioning of social subjects, the final activities being planned for October.

CROATIA TO ALLOCATE MORE FUNDS FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

LD210056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Funds amounting to more than 864 million dinars have been allocated for more rapid and balanced development of underdeveloped regions in the Socialist Republic of Croatia this year. Some 315.4 million dinars will be spent on construction of infrastructure projects, project planning and on cadres and so forth; and 548.5 million dinars on economic investments.

These and certain other data were put forward at today's session of the Executive Committee of the republican fund for development of economically underdeveloped regions in the republic, during adoption of the program of the (?committee's) work this year.

After this, a joint session of the Executive Committee and of representatives of the executive councils of the municipalities and municipal communities, and also of the economic chambers of the underdeveloped communes was held. Dr Tode Curuvija, vice president of the Croatian Executive Council, took part in the work.

Those attending the session were briefed on the fund's activity this year and last, and on the progress of preparations for draft agreements on the bases of the Croatian republican plan on regional development policy and the development of economically underdeveloped regions for the 1981-85 period. Representatives of sociopolitical life of all 27 underdeveloped communes in Croatia will soon express their opinions on this important document.

MACEDONIAN SAWP CONFERENCE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU201711 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference has discussed the program of its work for this year and adopted amendments and supplements to the statute in the spirit of collective leadership. In the report submitted by Krste Markovski, president of the republican conference, and in an exhaustive debate it was reiterated that it was important to direct the work of the organizations of the Socialist Alliance toward solving the problem of stabilizing economic trends, development of the delegate relations, better information of the working people and citizens and toward socializing the cadre policy.

Krste Markovski, current president of the republican conference, was elected chairman of the republican conference with an 1-year term of office; (Metod Izvrcinov), was elected secretary of the republican conference, while Danica Popovska was elected president of the Conference for the Social Activity of the Women of Macedonia.